

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

Vol. XIV, No. 6.

Antioch, Illinois, Thursday, October 11, 1900.

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## WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1900.  
Republican apathy is now a thing of the past. The campaign is in full swing all over the country, and from almost every state comes the same story—republican activity and determination to win by a larger majority in the electoral college than in 1896, and to elect a majority of the house. With the coming of republican activity, the doubt about congress—there has never been any about the election of McKinley and Roosevelt—disappeared like frost in the morning sunshine. As in 1896, the business of the country is with the republicans, and no candidate solidly supported by that element has ever been defeated. It was because this element refused to recognize the danger that there was a doubt about congress, but it is now thoroughly aroused and working harder every day, and assured victory is in the air. The republican majority in the present house is 18 and several republicans from the south are certain to be succeeded by democrats, owing to peculiar conditions and laws, but for every seat lost in the south, the republicans will gain two elsewhere, and their majority in the next house will be larger than in the present house.

Mr. John W. Langley, of Kentucky, appointment clerk of the census bureau, is in demand as a speaker at political meetings in Washington and nearby places. In one of his recent speeches Mr. Langley said: "Kentucky was the first state to win a victory squarely on the sound money issue. With the aid of democrats, men loyal and true, but men who put principle above party, Kentucky was swung into line for President McKinley. It was this issue that carried the state in 1896, and it is this issue, still paramount in spite of the bugaboos and straw men, the followers of Bryan are shoving to the front, that will carry the state for McKinley again this time. There is a biblical injunction against false prophets. A few extracts from Bryan's speeches during the last campaign will conclusively prove him a false prophet. This fact will lose him votes in Kentucky, and the electoral vote of the state will be held by a safe majority for McKinley and prosperity."

Hon. Henry A. Castle, who predicts that Mr. Bryan will not get a single electoral vote from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast, north of Missouri, thus condemned the political issue: "There is one paramount issue and only one. It is sound money, and it is futile for the democratic party to try to belittle or beloud it. It is prosperity, and all that that means, and law and order, against untried, unproven, and fallacious belief. The silver question was settled four years ago, but Bryan was obliged to force it forward again or lose the popular vote and he would paramount it immediately if he were elected."

Mr. H. H. McKee, journal clerk of the house, whose long experience has made his political judgement good, and who has just returned from a campaigning trip in Indiana, said: "I have just offered to make a wager that McKinley would run one million ahead of the state tickets in the popular vote of the country, but I could get no taker. My judgment is that McKinley is a great deal stronger as a national candidate than many of the candidates for governor. For instance, there may be some doubt as to the success of the republican candidates for governor of Indiana and Illinois, but I do not think there is the slightest chance of Bryan capturing the electoral vote of either state. I shall be very much surprised if McKinley is defeated. I was surprised in 1892. I admit, at the defeat of Harrison, but in that year the laboring element was all against us and we did not know it. This year careful inquiry has been made in every state and we will get the votes of the working men, except the socialistic anarchistic element, which is always democratic."

Postmaster General Smith opened a speaking tour in South Dakota which will take in parts of Kansas and Nebraska, and will last about two weeks.

The betting odds have advanced from two and one-half to one to three to one on McKinley, both in Washington and New York, but all the Bryan money seems to have been exhausted when Boss Croker made his bet for effect, several weeks ago. If the news from all over the country continues to increase in favor of the republicans, the odds are likely to be even greater before election day.

The business of the postoffice department shows unflinching the condition of the business of the country. The figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, just completed, show that the business for the year was \$180,000,000, or 33 1/2 per cent more than that for the last fiscal year under democratic rule. The deficit in the postal revenues is steadily decreasing, having been a million and a half less than for the preceding year. The total deficit was \$4,894,718.84.

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## A Chinese Opinion on Woman's Industrial Position.

Our Chinese Minister, W. T. Fan, gives in Frank Leslie's monthly for September a fine argument in favor of the wage-earning women. He says:

"No foreigner in America fails to be impressed with the importance of the role women play in this country. Their activity in the social and business world gives certain subtle qualities to American life not found where the influence of women is less generally and definitely exerted. It seemed to me once that there was danger of woman usurping man's place in the world. I have come to think it does not much matter if she does. I believe in the survival of the fittest. Success, surely, is the only test of fitness. Let the women go on then; go as far as they can. Those who are unfit for the race will fall by the wayside and only the truly fit can win. If women encroach on the vocations of men then the men, if they are worth their salt, must forge far ahead, that means advancement for the world."

China is said to be the most conservative country in the world, but for progressiveness and profound philosophy the utterance of our Chinese ambassador is hard to surpass. Would that he might for a brief period drop his role of ambassador and become a missionary to that large and distinguished class of Americans who pride themselves on their learning, culture and statesmanship, but who are so deep in the back-woods that they have not discovered this elementary truth, that women's advancement means advancement for the world. Woman's educational advancement means the educational advancement of the world; woman's social advancement means the social advancement of the world; woman's industrial advancement means the industrial advancement of the world; and woman's political advancement means the political advancement of the world. Here is the whole "woman question" in a nutshell.

LIDA CALVERT ORENCHAIN.

## A Successful Year.

The past year has been one of all round success in the Methodist Episcopal church of Antioch under the able leadership of our pastor, Rev. E. J. Aikin, and united support of the official board. We began the year with an old debt of \$120; this has been paid and we now enter the new year with some money on the credit side of the balance sheet. A monthly meeting of stewards and trustees has been held with good attendance at each meeting; the Thursday night prayer meetings have been well attended, though more could have been accommodated. The Epworth League is holding good meetings and have a good attendance, \$10 worth of song books having been placed in the church by them. The Sunday school, with an average attendance of seventy-six, under the able leadership of Brother D. A. Williams, is doing good effective work. The Ladies' Aid society have had regular meetings with marked success, a fund of \$50 has already been raised by them for a new church. There has been admitted to the church 15 on probation and card withdrawn by 8. Our pastor has officiated at 9 weddings, 8 funerals, made 429 pastoral calls, and preached 108 sermons. We have raised over \$1,000 the past year for church purposes. With the return of Brother Aikin this next year can be made even more prosperous than the last. One thousand dollars ought to be raised for the new church, outside of the regular amount raised last year, and this can be done if we but make up our minds to do it.

## OOM PAUL'S HUMOR.

How He Fooled a Lobbyist at a Hotel.

Many years ago, when President Kruger was in England, he was approached concerning some concession, railway or otherwise, by a business man here in London. The negotiations lasted for some time. One evening the Londoner, who was staying at the same hotel, having spent many hours with Mr. Kruger and his companion, went to bed much exhausted, and feeling he had not got quite all he wanted. Next morning he arose at 9 and went along the corridor to Mr. Kruger's bedroom. To his astonishment it was empty and all the luggage was gone. "Oh, sir," said the chambermaid, "Mr. Kruger and his friend left at 6 this morning." Then, with a giggle of amused reminiscence, the girl added: "They was a queer couple, sir, and no mistake. When 'e passed your door, sir, Mr. Kruger, 'e started dancin' right outside your door, sir, 'e and his friend. They didn't know as any one saw them, sir, but Bessie and I see them, unbeknown, from the top of the stairs. Then they went downstairs, sir, fairly splittin' their sides with laughin', though they didn't say a word."—London Daily News.

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Through reservations Chicago to Hot Springs can also be secured on the "Special," leaving Chicago at 8:30 a. m. daily, arriving at Hot Springs at 9:35 the next morning. Dining Car Service En route, special folders of this new service as well as full particulars concerning the above, can be had of agents of the Illinois Central and connecting lines.

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# Wedded for Gold

BY BERTHA N. CLAY

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)  
"If I accept it I will undertake to do all the work," said Darcy Lonsdale.  
"Then I will do more for you, so that you may not feel it," said Felix.  
"There would be one thing," remarked Mr. Lonsdale. "If we take the agency we shall be compelled to visit Garwood at times; and I do not know whether you would like that, Felix?"  
"I shall neither like nor dislike it," he replied. "It is a matter of utter indifference to me. I do not like Sir Owen, I confess; as to Lady Chevenix, I say nothing. If we are compelled to visit him, we must suffer the penalty of mixing in society."

He spoke in a tone of such perfect freedom and indifference that Darcy Lonsdale said to himself: "He has forgotten her," but Kate and Eve both looked anxiously at him. He looked indifferent, and Kate thought he had achieved the victory; but Eve knew him better, and understood that he would fight to the death, but would never yield.

The matter was settled, and Sir Owen, when he read the note in which Mr. Lonsdale gave his consent, was grateful. He took it at once to his wife.  
"They have consented, Violet?" he said.  
"Now from this day henceforth I shall lead a happy life; all that reading and writing and worry was too much for me. I was tired of it."

She read the note, and laid it down without comment.  
"Are you pleased, Violet?" he asked.  
"I am pleased if you are," she replied.  
She was thinking whether this would bring her and Felix more together.  
"I tell you what, Violet," said a voice near them; and, looking up, Lady Chevenix saw the anxious face of her mother. Mrs. Haye bent over the music books. "I will assist my daughter, Mr. Lonsdale," she said, coldly.

Felix bowed and left them.

"My dear Violet," said Mrs. Haye, "how can you be so imprudent? Why do you talk to him? You will cause remarks that will not please you."

"Mamma," replied Violet, raising her white face, "he says that he will not even be friends with me."

"So much the better, my dear. Lady Chevenix of Garwood will choose her friends from among the highest in the land, not from her old playfellows. Try to look like yourself, Violet."

"I will, I wish I were dead, mamma," "Nonsense, child. See, Lady Maude is waiting for you. Come now, my darling Violet—courage; this is but childish nonsense."

So with inspiring words she brought the smiles back to the sweet face; but in her heart she resolved that Lady Chevenix should see but little of Felix Lonsdale while she was there, and she kept her resolve.

CHAPTER XX.  
"We cannot refuse," said Darcy Lonsdale, as he held Sir Owen's invitation open in his hand. "We must go this once, and then we can please ourselves afterward. What do you say, Felix?"

"To tell you the truth, father, I think I would rather not go—do not like the idea. To trespass Sir Owen's business is all very well, but to dine with him is quite another thing."

"You shall please yourself," returned Mr. Lonsdale.  
But Kate would not have it so; for the first time almost in her life she differed from her stepson.

"You must go, Felix," she said. "Only think what people will say if you stay away! Even Lady Chevenix herself will be flattered and think you dare not meet her. Go, Felix; I should not like to give her that triumph. You will have to meet her some time or other—do it now."

It was the first time he had met her in her own home, in the midst of the splendor that was now hers, and his eyes were dazzled by her wondrous beauty. Her dress of white silk with trailing tresses was richly trimmed with fringes of gold. She wore a tiara of diamonds. Her exquisite beauty and her exquisite dress dazzled him for a few moments, but he made no sign; and Darcy Lonsdale was proud of his son, as he advanced with princely grace and carriage into the room and bowed to the lovely woman, who, despite all her efforts, grew deathly pale as she saw him.

Lord Arlington, who never neglected any opportunity of publicly showing his great affection and regard for Darcy Lonsdale, went up to him and began a long and interesting conversation with him. Lady Maude called Felix to her side. And so the Lonsdales' arrival passed off as the arrival of any other guest would have done.

"I am glad you came," said Lady Maude to Felix. "I was afraid you would refuse—and I should have been sorry for that."

Then dinner was announced, and the long and stately procession moved forward to the dining room. Felix, from where he sat, could not only see Lady Chevenix, but he could hear all that was passing. He wondered at her perfect grace and elegance.

Sir Owen, awed by the presence of his distinguished guests, behaved with great propriety, and altogether the dinner was a great success. Lady Chevenix gave the signal to the Countess of Arlington, and the ladies rose. Felix sprang up to open the door for them. His eyes met Violet's, and he saw a red flush cover her face and rise even to the roots of her hair.

"Was she ashamed of the price of her faithfulness?" he wondered. Was she ashamed to parade before him her wealth, her grandeur, her jewels? The more shame she felt the better for her—it was a good sign.

"Surely," thought Lady Chevenix, "I shall be able to see him, to say a few words to him. I must know if he always intends to be as he is now, so cold, so proud, so unforgiving."

But it was a far more difficult matter than she had thought. She could not speak to him without attracting observation, unless he either purposely or accidentally found himself near her. Perhaps he would make the opportunity, she thought—but he did not. He talked a great deal to Lord and Lady Arlington, and at times to Lady Maude; but at last came an opportunity. Someone asked for the old-fashioned glee, "When shall we three meet again?" and Lady Chevenix remembered that she had the music. Felix was to take the tenor part—he had a glorious tenor voice, rich, clear and ringing. She turned to him with a charming smile.

"The music is with some old books of mine in the canteen—will you help me to find it?" So, while the room was filled with laughter and song, Lady Chevenix and Felix bent over the old music books to look for the glee. She turned her head, and said in a low voice:

"I want to speak to you, Felix—will you listen to me for a few minutes?"  
"If you wish it," he replied, coldly.  
"I do wish it. I want to know if all our lives we are to be like this?"  
"Like what, Lady Chevenix?" he asked.

"You know what I mean—If our lives are to be so entirely apart, if you will always be cold and distant and proud to me—if you will always avoid me and ignore my presence."

He looked at her in mute wonder.  
"Must I remind you of one thing, Lady Chevenix?" he asked.  
"What is that?" she asked.

"That it was your hand that separated us—that broke all ties."

"Yes, I know that; but could we not be friends? Could you not come to see us sometimes—talk to me, share our amusements, and be really a friend—could you not do this, Felix?"

"No," he said, "I could not."

"Why?" asked the sweet, soft voice.  
"Because I happen to be a man, not a statue—because I have a human heart, and am not made of marble. Our lives lie apart, Lady Chevenix."

"You might be kinder," she said; and the beautiful woman shrank from him as though he had struck her a blow.

"No," he rejoined, "it would not be possible. As the wife of another man, you are nothing to me; to enter into a compact of friendship with you would be to endanger what I hope to keep stainless until I die—my honor before men and heaven. Our lives lie quite apart, and nothing can bring them into contact."

"Can I help you, Violet?" said a voice near them; and, looking up, Lady Chevenix saw the anxious face of her mother. Mrs. Haye bent over the music books. "I will assist my daughter, Mr. Lonsdale," she said, coldly.

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CHAPTER XXI.  
Five years had passed since the pool of Violet Haye's wedding bells had driven her lover Felix almost mad, since the wonderful turn of good fortune had come to the Lonsdales and made them famous—five years, and they had brought with them many changes. The business and the fair fame of Lonsdale & Son had wonderfully increased; they were commended to engage more clerks, to enlarge their offices. Times had marvelously changed. Mrs. Lonsdale had a pretty carriage now, and no stint of silk dresses; the children had most of them gone to college and school. The house had been beautifully furnished; there was a general air of prosperity about it that was pleasant.

Darcy Lonsdale seemed to have recovered more than his usual health and strength; he had never been so happy, so prosperous and contented. Over and over again he said to himself that his misfortune had been a blessing. He attended almost entirely to Sir Owen's business—Felix very seldom interfered with it; but he in his turn attended entirely to Lord Arlington's. The firm was eminently prosperous, and it was fast taking the place of one of the most eminent in the country.

A great change had come to Felix. These five years had wonderfully improved him. He was looked upon as the rising man of the day; his society was courted; his opinion was sought upon every leading question. He had not risen, however, without effort on his own part. No one but himself knew how he had worked, how he had studied far into the silent hours of the night, how he had spent in reading the hours that other men gave to amusement and recreation. He was like a king among his fellow-townsmen; he made for himself a reputation far beyond Lifford; he was known as a clever writer, as the author of some of the most brilliant essays and articles published. He retained all the simple habits of his boyhood; he revered and loved his father, he loved Kate and the little ones. He might have set up a separate establishment for himself, but he was quite content with the old home at Vale House. The only luxury in which he had indulged was the purchase of a spirited thoroughbred. When he had worked until eye and brain and nerve were exhausted, he would ride through the green lanes, gallop over the breezy commons and return with renewed vigor.

They asked themselves, those who loved him best, if he had forgotten his unhappy love affair. It was impossible to say; those who watched him most keenly and most kindly—Eve and Kate—could not tell. They could see that he devoted himself to business and to study, to kindly interest in his home; he seemed to care for nothing else. Had he forgotten the past?

He never mentioned Lady Chevenix; he never made any of those half-bitter, half-cynical remarks in which disappointed men so often indulge. If anyone spoke of her in his presence, he listened, and replied if necessary; but there was nothing revealed in his manner. Kate said to herself proudly that he had forgotten her, that his heart was too noble to keep

alive the memory of a woman so false. Eve knew him better. There were times when even a gallop over the breezy uplands did not set him straight, then he would go over to Outlands.

"I have come to that with you, Eve," he would say. "Have you an hour to spare?"

They one look at his face, at the shadowed eyes, would tell her that he was doing fierce battle with his foe. She would go into the pretty, old-fashioned sitting room, and making him sit in a comfortable armchair, would talk to him. To herself she said often that it was like the laying of an evil spell. She would read to him, converse with him, give him all the news she could. She knew, and he knew, why he was there, what ailed him, what old sorrow was crying aloud, what vain, wild passion, what deep regret was in his heart; but it was not discussed.

She knew when her wise, sweet, tender words took effect the shadow would fall from his face, and he would listen in silence. At times he would sit for an hour listening, never speaking, and then, rising with a brightened look that did her heart good, he would clasp her hand warmly in his own.

"Thank you, Eve," he would say to her; "I know best what you have done for me."

Miss Lester was not very well pleased just then with her niece. Eve had received two good offers of marriage, and had refused them both; and, though Miss Lester disliked them, she had always a keen eye to the main chance, and said that if Eve refused one she ought to have taken the other.

She confided her grievance to Felix. "I wish," she said, "that you would talk to her; you have known her so long you are an old friend. Talk to her, Felix; tell her how foolish it is to refuse every good offer."

"But I thought you disapproved of marriage, Miss Lester," said and disliked men?"

"So I do; but I shall not live forever, and Eve must have someone to take care of her. Squire Hethway would have made her a good husband. Talk to her, Felix."

"I really do not like to speak to Eve on such a matter," said Felix; "she might not like it. She must have had her own reasons for saying 'No.'"

"Reasons!" quoth Miss Lester. "She has not any. She is waiting until the man in the moon proposes to marry her, and I hope it will be soon."

Felix went away laughing, but he thought of Evelyn that evening more than ever he had thought; but for the why she would not marry?

"Whoever marries her," he thought, "will certainly have a treasure of a wife. Eve deserves the truest love that a man can give her."

Yet it never once occurred to him to love her himself. In his honest heart he believed that love was all ended for him; he could not realize that a man could love twice in a lifetime. His love, he told himself, had been slain. He never thought now of any future for himself; he never pictured himself with fair wife or loving children; he never dreamed again of a home. He filled his mind with work and study—love had ceased to be for him.

While he steadily rose in the world Sir Owen just as steadily went down. Five years had served to injure both the baronet's character as a gentleman; but for the restraining hand of Darcy Lonsdale, he would have been ruined. The clever, honest lawyer had acquired a kind of influence over him; he would not allow him to live above his income; when Sir Owen made most extraordinary demands for money, his answer was always: "If you persist in spending more than your income, Sir Owen, I must resign my office."

And that threat invariably brought the baronet to reason. He knew that he was about as capable of managing his estate as of translating Greek.

Sir Owen had had one great disappointment—heaven had not blessed him with a son and heir. One good quality among a lot of bad ones was his love of children. While he was cruel to animals, almost fussy at times with his wife and servants, he loved little children; and the chances were that if he had had children around him he would have been a better man. As it was, the disappointment made him sour and morose; he could not bear it; he was sullen and fierce by turns.

He would have loved his wife better if little children had been there to soften him; as it was he now spent half his time in quarreling with her and arranging over her, and the other half in fierce love-making. That to her was the worse mood of the two.

CHAPTER XXII.  
Lady Chevenix was standing in her superb drawing room alone; she held a folded paper in her hand. She rang the bell. To the servant who answered it she said:

"Will you ask Mrs. Haye if she can come to me? I wish particularly to speak to her."

Mrs. Haye was spending a few days at Garwood—that was what the world was told; in reality she was here because Lady Chevenix feared for her life. Sir Owen had been drinking heavily, and he had grown dangerous. She had lost all control over him, and the terrified servants told each other of sobbs and cries that sounded at night when all the house was still.

Lady Chevenix raised her eyes as her mother came into the room.

"Mamma," she said, holding out the paper, "I wish you would read this and tell me what to do."

Mrs. Haye took the paper from her daughter's hand and read it.

"The Loomshire Hunt Ball," she said. "Of course you are going."

"That is what I want to know. You see, Sir Owen is one of the stewards. If I show it to him, and he goes, you can guess what is almost sure to happen—He will not keep sober. If I do not show it, and he finds out that I have received it, he will shrug off the beautiful shoulders conveyed the rest."

"You must show it to him, my dear; there is no alternative. As steward and patron he must attend—that is, if he is well."

"He ought not to go, mamma. You know what will happen. Dr. Bell advised me to keep him at home and quite quiet."

"You need not remain very long at the ball, you know."

"I will do as you say, mamma," she replied; and Mrs. Haye could read neither pleasure nor pain in her face.

Left alone again, Violet walked to the window, and stood looking out on the brilliant flowers and the stately trees.

"Of all strange turns," she said to herself, "to think that my life should have taken this—that the brightest part of it is to be spent in keeping a fierce, coarse, violent man sober!"

She was always just. She had sought her own destiny; it had not been forced upon her. She had that which she had coveted; and she must take the drawbacks with it.

During the next few days Sir Owen improved. The doctor had given him a serious fright; he had assured him unless he led a more abstemious life he must soon die. He bore the warning in mind, and drank less.

(To be continued.)

Where He Drew the Line.  
With more or less of humorous intention, perhaps, Col. William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, attributes to Col. T. W. Higginson an anecdotal jibe at military duties. The Secretary tells the Boston Times that Col. Higginson was traveling in the South a few years after the war, and chanced to fall into talk with a farmer who had engaged a number of old soldiers to help in the haying.

"You see over there where those four men are working?" asked the farmer. "Well, all of 'em fought in the war. One of 'em was a private, one of 'em was a corporal, one was a major, and that man 'way over in the corner was a colonel."

"Are they good men?" asked Higginson.

"Well," said the farmer, "that private's a first-class man, and the corporal's pretty good, too."

"But how about the major and the colonel?"

"The major's so-so," said the farmer. "But the colonel?"

"Well, I don't want to say nothing against any man who was a colonel in the war," said the farmer, "but I've made up my mind I won't hire no brigadier general!"

Beauty of Saxon Words.  
How beautiful does Ruskin, who did so much to popularize art and harmony among the lower classes in England in "Sesame and the Lilies," express his idea of the true sphere of woman. He says: "What do you think the beautiful word 'wife' comes from? It is the great word in which the English and Latin languages conquer the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of their femme. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of the Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means weaver. You must be either housewives or house moths, remember that. In the deep sense you must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon them and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow worm in the night's cold grass may be the fire at her feet; but home is where she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses celled with cedar or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light for those who are homeless. This, I believe, is the woman's true place and power."—Chantanooga News.

When You Write to the Queen.  
The paper on which letters to Queen Victoria are written must not be folded. No communication which bears evidence of having been creased will ever fall into her majesty's own hands. The proper method is to write on thick, glossy white paper, and to dispatch the message in an envelope which fits it. Any folded communication never reaches the Queen, for the simple reason that she never looks at it. All such letters are opened by the mistress of the robes, and as a rule their contents never get beyond her, or, if the letter is of importance, it is returned to the writer with the directions how to forward it.—New York Herald.

Illiteracy in Europe.  
Among the general population, illiteracy is most prevalent in the Slavic states of Russia, Servia and Roumania, the Latin races in Italy, Spain and Belgium being also very backward in education, while in the purely Teutonic states the percentage of illiterates is merely nominal. In Switzerland it is 2.5 per cent, in the whole German Empire only 1 per cent, and in Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg there is practically no one who cannot read and write.

A Great Russian Hospital.  
Moscow has a hospital large enough to hold 7,000 persons. It was founded in 1704, and at present takes in children at the rate of forty a day, or about 15,000 a year. There are twenty-six physicians and some 900 nurses. During the first century of its existence the hospital received and brought up no fewer than 408,500 children. On his retreat from Moscow, in 1812, Napoleon gave special orders that this building should be spared.

Produce of British Cows.  
Dairy authorities state that British cows produce 1,400,000,000 gallons of milk annually, of which 400,000,000 are used for making butter and cheese, 600,000,000 as milk for the table (at an average of 10 gallons per inhabitant), and 400,000,000 in fattening calves.

Small Consumption in Paris.  
The monthly consumption of snails in Paris is estimated by the million, and there are 100 restaurants, and at least 3,000 private tables, where they are accepted as a delicacy by their epicurean consumers.

Spread of the English Tongue.  
In 1704 the habitual users of the English language did not number more than 80,000,000; in 1807 their number was estimated at 110,000,000.

The divorce judge speaks the parting word.

## ILLINOIS WAGE EARNERS.

What the Republican Party Has Done for Them.

Made eight hours a legal day's work.  
Made it illegal to employ any woman or child more than eight hours a day, forty-eight hours a week, in any mill, factory, or workshop.

Made it unlawful to coerce or hinder employees from becoming members of trades unions.  
Made it unlawful to employ any person under 16 years of age in any hazardous employment.

Made it illegal for firms or corporations to obtain labor by false pretenses as to wages or as to sanitary conditions of the place in which such labor is to be employed, or as to probabilities of a strike.

Established a system of inspection of sanitary conditions of mines, factories, mills and all other places where labor is employed.

Established free employment bureaus, by which 40,000 men and women have been provided with work, without a cent of cost to themselves.

Established loan offices, the profits of which are limited strictly to 6 per cent on the capital invested, thus enabling the wage-earner to borrow money at reasonable rates on furniture, tools, etc., without recourse to the 120 per cent per annum money sharks. Note that Samuel Alschuler, Democratic candidate for Governor, spoke, worked and voted against this measure.

Prohibited employment of children under 14 years of age.

Prohibited the importation of armed laborers, or of armed men of any sort, to protect the persons or property of firms or corporations against which a strike is in progress, or to take the place of striking workmen.

Abolished payment by "truck" or "orders," and made cash payment for work compulsory, and made weekly payments compulsory.

Revised the mining laws, thereby securing to the working miner fair weights for the coal mined by him, abolishing "company stores," abolishing the employment of women and girls in or about mines; insuring as far as possible against danger by accident and making the mining laws of Illinois, though they are still capable of improvement, the best in the land.

INSULTS SWEDISH VOTERS.  
Clarence Darrow, Chicago Lawyer, Insults Swedish-Americans.

Clarence S. Darrow, Chicago lawyer, addressed a Democratic rally at Moline last week, at which he spoke the sentiments of his party in anarchistic fashion, and in the course of his speech took occasion to fling an insult at the Swedish-Americans of Illinois. The Swedish people form a large part of the population of Moline, and they will resent this insult when the opportunity is presented on election day.

Mr. Darrow's speech was intended to incite the passions of the working men against their employers and so rankly anarchistic was it in character that the Democratic paper of Moline refrained from making any extended report of it. Mr. Darrow denounced the Cuban war and declared that the islands under American rule would be worse than under the Spaniards. He ridiculed Dewey, his victory at Manila, saying the Spaniards had a lot of rotten tubs there and no coast defense and the American people were fools for honoring Dewey as a hero. He denounced the standing army and even went so far as to denounce the militia, which Mr. Bryan approves, or says he approves. Then he attacked the Swedish-Americans with a tirade of abuse. Mr. Darrow's Moline speech is on a line with that of Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee, made Jan. 20, 1897, when he said that three and a half millions of ignorant foreigners voted for and elected McKinley.

THE THREE GO TOGETHER.  
Alschuler's Election Would Mean a Democratic Senator from Illinois.

If Alschuler is elected the Democrats will have a majority in the General Assembly, and a Democrat will represent Illinois in the United States Senate.

Can the farmers of Illinois contemplate such a result with satisfaction to themselves? Protection and prosperity have meant much to them. For example, in 1802 Chicago bought 134,106,828 pounds of butter from the farmers of the State; in 1890 it bought 230,980,890 pounds; in 1892 the amount of wool shipped to Chicago was 28,388,204 pounds; in 1890 the shipments represented 56,126,777 pounds. In 1893 September wheat sold at from 62 1/2 to 69 1/2 cents in Chicago; on Oct. 3 of this year the prices ranged between 76 and 78 cents.

The election of a Democratic Governor would be full of calamities. It would encourage the free silver, free trade and free soup house people in Congress; it would be attended by the loss of sound Republican members of the lower house of Congress and, almost certainly, by the election of a Democratic Senator in Columbus place.

McKinley, Roosevelt and Yates represent one and the same policy, and it is the policy that universally has brought prosperity to all. Bryan, Stevenson and Alschuler represent one and the same policy, and it is the policy that invariably has brought poverty and panic to the country when those who advocate it were in control of national affairs. It is as important to elect Yates as it is to elect McKinley and Roosevelt.

Yates An Ideal Candidate.  
Dick Yates is making the same clean, vigorous and acceptable campaign for election that he made for the gubernatorial nomination, and it will be equally successful. It has been evident from the outset that Mr. Alschuler isn't in

the race a little bit. He is a good man personally and well qualified for some official positions, like of Mayor of Aurora, or minority representative in the State Legislature, for example, but he hasn't the speed to travel in the same class with the Republican nominee. Judge Yates makes friends and gains votes wherever he goes, and he goes everywhere. His canvass of the State will be a most thorough one, and his majority promises to be phenomenally large. He is an ideal candidate and he will make an excellent Governor for all the people.—Joliet Republican.

\$830,040,200.  
That is what the farmers have gained under four years of Republican administration.

The latest report of the national department of agriculture shows that the value of farm products in the United States is greater by \$830,040,200 in 1900 than it was in 1890. The bill of particulars stands as follows:

Increase in value, 1890 over 1890:  
Farm animals ..... \$501,444,474  
Corn ..... 138,203,143  
Cotton ..... 71,221,103  
Oats ..... 65,902,042  
Hay ..... 23,780,573  
Potatoes ..... 17,140,482  
Wheat ..... 8,042,780  
Barley ..... 7,103,015  
Rye ..... 2,253,349  
Buckwheat ..... 831,338

Total ..... \$830,040,200  
The figures on farm animals include the value of horses, mules, cows, other cattle and sheep, but not swine.

Out of this vast total the gain to the farmers of Illinois stands at \$67,307,343.

Can the farmers of Illinois afford to vote for Bryan? Can they afford to vote for Alschuler, who, if elected Governor, will carry with him a Democratic majority of the General Assembly that will elect a United States Senator, who will vote against every measure of that Republic policy which has added \$830,040,200 to the wealth of the farmers of this nation and \$67,307,343 to those of Illinois?

As Others See Him.  
"I will try," says Judge Yates, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, "if elected, to make good appointments. If, by mistake, I make bad ones, I will rectify the mistake and remove the appointees. I will endeavor to see that the State institutions are managed with economy, efficiency and humanity. I will try to place them under boards and bureaus of good business men." This, surely, is explicit. Its force is not impaired by the modest form in which he expresses his intention. This is not the style of a party hack, but of a sincere and honest man, who means all that he says. Few of us have ever before read in the speech of a candidate for high executive office a sentence like this: "If, by mistake, I make bad appointments, I will rectify the mistake and remove the appointees." It is the theory of the machine politician that in office he can make no mistake, none, at any rate, that can be acknowledged. To acknowledge that one has made a bad appointment is considered a weakness dangerous to one's reputation for infallibility.—Boston Herald.

Illinois Italians in Line.  
Heater Durante, chairman of the Cook County Italo-American Republican Committee, says:

"After a thorough canvass in the northern, southern and central Illinois counties I can safely say that 90 per cent of the Italian vote will be cast for the straight Republican ticket. The Italians in this State are showing great enthusiasm in support of McKinley and Yates. These are legion, while those who are still keeping allegiance to Bryan and Democracy constitute nothing but insignificant fractions. Italian Republican clubs have been organized throughout the State, and in Chicago this committee organized an Italo-American regiment of the Republican legion."

Money Is Paramount Issue.  
Charles Eberspacher, of Pana, Ill., a leading German farmer, who has always voted the Democratic ticket, has come out for McKinley, Yates and the entire Republican ticket. He says:

"Yes, I have changed to be a Republican, but if the country had never had a Democratic President I would yet have believed that that was all we needed to bring prosperity. After I had given the money question a year's thought I became thoroughly convinced that free coinage of silver would paralyze our financial system, so I regard the money question as the paramount issue of this campaign, and shall vote the Republican ticket, as will many Democrats in my neighborhood."

Adlai's Burial Place.  
The Democratic press of Christian County is just now attempting to give Adlai B. Stevenson's candidacy for Vice President a local coloring by heralding the information that his grandmother and aunt are buried at Palmer. The place where Adlai himself will be buried has not yet been determined by the members of his family, but the consensus of opinion in circles well informed on the political outlook is that he will be buried in November—Taylorville Breeze.

Tires of Democracy.  
W. J. Jordan, a former banker of Pana, and once elected Mayor of that city on the Democratic ticket, has grown tired of the yell-bellied policy of the Democratic party and will vote for McKinley and prosperity this fall.

Bloomington Germans Solid.  
At Bloomington a German-American Republican club of 350 members has just been organized, which it is stated will be increased shortly to 1,500 members.







# THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
J. J. Burke, Editor & Publisher  
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide  
Circulation in Western Lake County, than  
Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

## Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....RICHARD YATES  
For Lieutenant Governor.....W. A. NORTHCOOT  
For Secretary of State.....J. A. ROSE  
For State Treasurer.....M. O. WILLIAMSON  
For State Auditor.....JAS. A. MCCULLOUGH  
For Attorney General.....H. J. HAMLIN  
For University Trustees.....MRS. CARIE T. ALEXANDER  
.....ALEXANDER McLEAN  
.....S. A. BULLARD

Congressional.  
or Member of Congress—7th Congress District,  
HON. GEORGE EDMUND FOSS,  
Of Evanston.

For Member State Board of Equalization,  
JAMES J. McCOMB,  
Of Chicago—14th Ward.

Legislative.  
For State Senator—Eighth District,  
HON. D. A. FULLER,  
Of Boone County.

For Representatives—Eighth District,  
HON. GEORGE R. LYON,  
Of Lake County.

HON. E. D. SHURTLEFF,  
Of McHenry County.

County.  
For Circuit Clerk,  
L. O. BROCKWAY.  
For State Attorney,  
S. D. TALCOTT.  
For Coroner,  
J. D. TAYLOR.  
For Surveyor,  
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The people will do precisely as Senator  
Hanna said—trust in McKinley.

Bryan's Boer and Filipino advocates are  
more likely to arouse disgust than to make  
votes.

The latest republican estimate in West  
Virginia gives McKinley and Roosevelt a  
plurality of 18,000.

Scratch a man who opposed a settlement  
of the coal strike and you will be pretty  
sure to find a Bryanite.

Welster Davis is jealous of the special  
car the democratic national committee has  
provided for Bourke Cockran.

As might have been expected, Mr. Car-  
negie's declaration for McKinley has drawn  
the fire of the Bryan mud batteries.

The waking up of the republicans of the  
country is rapidly convincing Mr. Bryan  
that he has been indulging in an irrede-  
cent dream.

"I can safely say that McKinley and  
Roosevelt will carry the state."—Chair-  
man Lindsay, of the Nebraska republican  
committee.

Noise-making and vote-making are  
widely different occupations, as some of  
the Bryan shouters will learn the day after  
election.

"Corporal" Tanner is doing such effec-  
tive campaign work in Indiana that he has  
canceled dates in other states in order to  
keep at it.

The Colorado democrats who are blam-  
ing Senator Wolcott for the disgraceful at-  
tack upon Gov. Roosevelt are engaged in  
very small business.

Utah, Idaho and Montana are now re-  
garded as almost sure to go republican,  
and there is a strong probability that Col-  
orado will do likewise.

Those who have had relations killed  
in the Philippines are not likely to be  
listeners to Aguinaldo's agent's explana-  
tion of what the Filipinos want.

President Kruger didn't send congratu-  
lations to Lord Roberts on his promotion  
to be commander-in-chief of the British  
army; the old gentleman was too busy get-  
ting away.

Andrew Carnegie, who has been claimed  
for Bryan, says that Bryan's election would  
mean license without law and the free  
coinage of silver, and that consequently he  
is for McKinley.

Secretary Hay's return to duty disposes  
of the silly lie that he was not in accord  
with President McKinley's Chinese policy,  
but those who prefer a lie to the truth will  
keep on repeating it.

Sexto Lopez, Aguinaldo's confidential  
agent, has arrived to help his friend Bran-  
dan. Every word this Filipino speaks for  
Bryan will be worth a thousand votes for  
McKinley and Roosevelt.

Seeing certain defeat ahead of them, the  
democratic managers are preparing the  
way for defeat by repeating their insult of  
four years ago to the voters, concerning  
the purchase of the presidential election.  
The voters know how to resent this.

Senator Hanna has repeated his charge  
that Bryan has pledged himself to allow  
Boss Croker to name one member of his  
cabinet and to control the federal patron-  
age of New York, if he is elected, and  
says he speaks from absolute knowledge.

## FOR THE SAKE OF FAVOR.

### From Our Waukegan Correspondent.

James Buchanan, the 15th president of  
the United States, (18th administration) a  
democrat and senator from Pennsylvania,  
in 1854, was the originator and one of the  
three Outand conference on the subject of  
the acquisition of Cuba by the United  
States, and with his colleagues maintained  
that, on the principle of self per-  
servation from dangers of the gravest  
kind, an armed intervention of the United  
States and the capture of the island from  
the Spaniards would be justifiable.

The war with Mexico in 1845 to 1847,  
was a war of conquest pure and simple, in-  
augurated by the democratic party when  
James K. Polk was president. A large  
slice of territory from Mexico was acquired  
thereby and "no consent of the governed"  
was asked on the occasion.

In 1860 James Buchanan was president,  
his term expiring March 4th, 1861.

In his cabinet were Howell Cobb, John  
B. Floyd, Jacob Thompson and Isaac Tou-  
sey, the latter a northern man with south-  
ern principles, besides Jefferson Davis,  
Slidell and Mason, and others, in the  
south, who were among the chief conspir-  
ators in instigating the war of the rebel-  
lion for the purpose of establishing the  
Confederate States of America.

Such is a brief history of the democrat  
party in connection with imperialism.

Perhaps there was never before, in the  
history of the world, an instance in which  
conspirators planning a rebellion had the  
audacity and cunning to place themselves  
first in the chief posts of honor and power  
in the government which they wished to  
destroy.

As a party in the South the following is  
what a Northern man said to a Southern  
friend: "The South are decidedly the ar-  
istocratic portion of this Union; you are so  
in every domestic quality; so in every  
habit in your lives, living and actions; you  
neither work with your hands, heads, nor  
any machinery, but live and have your be-  
ing, not in accordance with the will of  
your Creator, but by the sweat of the toiler  
—and yet you assume all the attributes,  
professions and advantages that labor  
creates."

How does the above strike the northern  
workman from a party standpoint?

Most of these Southern states are for  
Bryan; you hear of no appointments for  
him to go there and talk; he knows it is  
not necessary, but should be elected you  
may be assured that they will claim a  
large share of patronage and power as they  
did under Buchanan.

Their creed was that capital should own  
labor. The industrial classes were to be  
slaves in forced ignorance.

The privileged class were to live in indol-  
ence and luxury, maintained by the toil of  
their unpaid serfs. To-day, some of these  
states are nullifying constitutional laws to  
get greater control of the colored man and  
his labor, and yet Bryan and his followers  
are prating about the Declaration of In-  
dependence and the "consent of the gov-  
erned!"

How dare they preach such nonsense  
against McKinley and the republican party  
and to an intelligent audience over the in-  
significant insurrection in the Philippines,  
when their life-long history is one contin-  
ued illustration of the policy which they  
charge to the party in power!

For the sake of votes Bryan appeals to  
the labor class for support on the basis of  
ameliorating their condition. He said in  
1896 that the "16 to 1" (to cut it short)  
would do it. He tells you now that "trusts"  
are inimical to your interests and would lay  
the balance on the republican party, while  
he knows that no political party is exclu-  
sively to blame for this situation in the  
commercial world.

When the democrat party was in power  
why did they not try to redeem their prom-  
ises of reform in this direction? They  
were confronted there with three  
gigantic sugar trust, the petroleum oil  
trust, the octopus coal trust and the wicked  
whiskey trust. Did either or any of them  
meet with rebuke. They promised all  
sorts of reforms and relief; what you get it?

It is unnecessary to recount what you did  
get under their rule; but it is necessary to  
remind the reader that the same is more  
than likely to happen to you again, if  
Bryan is elected in November next. Com-  
mercial prosperity hangs in the balance,  
and it means much to you, and the asser-  
tion is backed up by four years of most  
distressing times of labor depression from  
'93 to '97, in proof.

How can you be unmindful of these, to  
you, momentous interest, when, soon,  
your votes may decide the contest for or  
against these important every-day concerns  
of life? It is the every-day details of life  
in which we are most interested.

If a general government of the people  
fosters and provides for the condition, as  
the present administration has done, and  
is doing, it would be the height of folly to  
change the method because Bryan, or any  
one else says it ought to be done, and  
preaches to you to help do it.

The best of rulers has enemies; under  
the best of governments complaints arise,  
and it is the part of representative gov-  
ernment to remedy these defects, commencing  
with municipal, county and state elec-  
tions.

Existing political evils makes the nec-  
essary for reforms, but, as a rule, the effort  
does not commence at the top. The rem-  
edy, or reform, is with the people, at their  
home precincts, and candidates for dele-  
gates or official positions the subjects.  
The carelessness or indifference, or both,  
in this respect, is a fruitful source of these  
complaints, and the evil is manifest in  
legislative enactments accordingly.

It is a subtle mind that devises a can-  
ning scheme to profit by this wide-spread  
discontent, organizing as set forth above;  
and will you, my reader, help to contrib-  
ute to its success?

## Hymeneal.

KINGSLEY-SIMPSON.

Married, at the residence of the bride,  
6689 Langley avenue, Chicago, Wednes-  
day, Oct. 8, by Rev. Theo. W. Stamp, Mr.  
J. R. Kingsley, of Lake Villa, and Miss E.  
L. Simpson. The bride is the only daughter  
of Mrs. Simpson. A very pleasant evening  
was spent and about fifty invited guests set  
down to a very sumptuous repast. Many  
costly and useful presents were left behind  
in evidence of the esteem in which the  
bride and groom are held. The young  
couple will commence housekeeping at  
Lake Villa where the groom is in business  
and held in high esteem. They start out  
in life under very favorable circumstances  
and many wishes for their happiness and  
prosperity. The bride is an accomplished  
young lady and a member of the Oakwood  
Unit Evangelical church, and the groom a  
steady, industrious and Christian gentle-  
man. Will be at home at Lake Villa after  
Oct. 24.

## Surprise Party.

Last Thursday evening about thirty  
young people gathered at the home of Ben  
Emmons and gave him quite a surprise.  
After Ben recovered from his surprise we  
were most royally entertained, spending  
the evening in games and social converse.  
About 11 o'clock refreshments were served  
after which all departed for their many  
homes. Those present were: Misses Lena  
Drury, Effie Didama, Lillie Watson, Lillie  
Brown, Birella Webb, Nellie Gray, Mary  
Blair, Florence Fenderson, Florence Mc-  
Greal, Libbie Webb, Mabel Turner, Ada  
Butrick, Ada Van Duzer, Mamie Welch,  
Messrs. Bart Brown, Nels Nelson, Claude  
Stevens, Alvin Vickers, Harvey Mann,  
John Turner, Will Van Patten, Evan Kaye,  
Albert Barnstable, Frank Harden, Frank  
Haycock, Willie Blair, Harvey Watson,  
Thomas McGreal.

## School Notes.

One hundred and seventy-two pupils en-  
rolled.  
Will Blanchard began work in the high  
school this week.

Tom Burnett is out of school this week  
husking corn.

Ben Burke began work in the grammar  
school this week.

Libbie Webb was absent Tuesday on ac-  
count of sickness.

Louis Hill is a new pupil in the primary  
room.

Elvia Gullidge began work in the high  
school this week.

## Kitto Gets His Insurance.

Dr. Robert Kitto, of Racine, Wis., who  
lost an eye while riding on a street car  
several months ago, and who experienced  
trouble in collecting from insurance com-  
panies in which he had \$50,000 accident in-  
surance, has settled with all and there will  
be no litigation. In all Dr. Kitto is said  
to have received \$18,000. One company,  
the Frankfort of Germany, refused to pay  
and suit was commenced. They owned  
\$4,000. It was settled for \$3,000. Besides  
the insurance Dr. Kitto got \$1,000 from  
the street railway company.

## Tried to Kill His Captain.

Jesse Swoap of St. Joseph, Mich., a  
sailor on the schooner Harrey, is in jail in  
Waukegan, charged with assaulting Capt.  
J. H. Harvey with murderous intent aboard  
the ship Tuesday morning. The captain  
alleges that the sailor had been drinking  
and first tried to kill him with a shotgun  
and later cut him with a butcher knife.

## Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual  
meeting of the Waukegan and Washington  
Mining and Smelting company will be held  
at Roseburg, Washington, at 2 p. m., Oct.  
5, 1900, for the purpose of electing a board  
of directors for the ensuing year.

R. H. STURGE, Sec-Treas.  
Waukegan, Sept. 4, 1900. 2w4

## Garden Vegetables.

I am prepared to supply onions to all at  
50 cents per bushel. Also squash and cab-  
bage for sale. Leave orders at Webb Bros.,  
Antioch, Lake Villa stores and F. D. Bal-  
terhall, Grayslake, or address F. W. Tay-  
lor, Grayslake, Ill. 4w4

This is the season when mothers are  
alarmed on account of croup. It is quickly  
cured by One Minute Cough Cure, which  
children like to take W. T. Hill.

## Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Lewis Tyrrell, deceased: All persons  
having claims against the estate of Lewis Tyrrell,  
deceased, are hereby notified and requested to  
attend and present such claims to the County  
Court of Lake County, Illinois, for the purpose of  
having the same adjusted at a term of said court  
to be held in the county court room in the city of  
Waukegan, in said Lake County, on the first Mon-  
day of December, 1900, being the 30 day thereof.

ALBERT H. TYRRELL,  
Administrator.  
Dated Sept. 20, 1900. 6w5

"Dr. Bosen and his wife seem to be in  
league together, don't they?" "How so?"  
"Why, he is trying to boom his new dys-  
pepsia cure, while she is running a cook-  
ing school!"

The best method of cleansing the liver is  
the use of the famous little pills known as  
DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Easy to  
take. Never gripe. W. T. Hill.

## Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

### Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through  
your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your  
blood purifiers; they fil-  
ter out the waste or  
impurities in the blood.  
If they are sick or out  
of order, they fail to do  
their work.

Pains, aches and rheu-  
matism come from ex-  
cess of uric acid in the  
blood; due to neglected  
kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or uneasy  
heart beats, and makes one feel as though  
they had heart trouble, because the heart is  
over-working in pumping thick, kidney-  
poisoned blood through veins and arteries.  
It used to be considered that only urinary  
troubles were to be traced to the kidneys,  
but now modern science proves that nearly  
all constitutional diseases have their begin-  
ning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake  
by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild  
and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's  
Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is  
soon realized. It stands the highest for its  
wonderful cures of the most distressing cases  
and is sold on its merits  
by all druggists in fifty-  
cent and one-dollar siz-  
es. You may have a  
sample bottle by mail.  
Home of Swamp-Root,  
free, also pamphlet telling you how to find  
out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.  
Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer  
& Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

## AUCTION SALES.

The undersigned having rented his farm will  
sell at auction, on the old Welch farm, one mile north  
of Lake Villa, on Tuesday, Oct. 10, the following property, to-wit: 16 choice  
young cows, 2 new milkers, the balance coming in  
last of December and January, 8 two-year-old heif-  
ers, 2 one-year-old heifers, 2 calves, 1 bull, driving  
team, work horse five years old, 1 two-year-old  
colt, 2 mowers, 1 wagon, pair of trucks, 1 carriage,  
buggy, 1 road cart, set of bob sleighs, cutter, set  
of drags, stone boat, 2 plows, 1 seeder, 1 binder,  
2 corn cultivators, disc harrow, 2 sets of bar-  
noses, 1 single harness, cook and heating stove,  
churn, 1 bedstead, 6 cooling cans, 18 shipping  
cans, some chickens, 12 acres of corn in shock,  
stack of straw. Free lunch at noon.

Terms—All sums of \$10.00 and under, cash; on  
all sums over \$10.00 a credit of 12 months will be  
given on good approved bankable notes, with  
interest at 6 per cent.

WALTER WHITE. EDWARD C. SMITH,  
Auctioneer.

The undersigned having sold his farm will sell  
at auction, on the old Welch farm, one mile north  
of Lake Villa, Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock, 13  
new milch cows, 7 with calves by their sides, 1  
springer, 5 yearling heifers, team black horses  
weight 2000, 1 black mare weight 1250, 1 cow,  
10 pigs, 1 brood sow, 8 shoats, 3 dozen Plymouth  
Rock chickens, 40 bronze turkeys, 20 tons timothy  
hay, 6 tons millet, 1 stack straw, 22 acres corn in  
shock, 1 mow, 1 hay rake, spring-tooth cultivator,  
1 horse cultivator, 2 John Deere plows, 1 drag  
truck wagon, farm wagon, log rack, new pair  
bob sleighs, 1 seeder, corn planter, top buggy,  
single harness, 2 sets double harness, 1 heavy  
set, Gardiner wood stove, new dish table, 1  
milk cans, 35 grain sacks, shovels, forks and  
many other articles, all at auction.

Terms—All sums of \$10.00 and under, cash; on  
all sums over \$10.00 a credit of 12 months will be  
given on good approved bankable notes, with in-  
terest at 6 per cent. Property to be settled for  
before removal. SERVINGTON LUSCOMBE.  
H. D. HUGHES, Auctioneer.

## A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie  
E. Springer, of Philadelphia, when Dr.  
King's New Discovery cured her of a hack-  
ing cough that for many years had made  
life a burden. She says: "After all other  
remedies and doctors failed it soon removed  
the pain in my chest and I can now sleep  
soundly, something I can scarcely remember  
doing before. I feel like sounding its  
praises throughout the universe." Dr.  
King's New Discovery is guaranteed to  
cure all troubles of the Throat, Chest or  
Lungs. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles  
free at all drug stores.

"A physician says that people who sleep  
with their mouths shut live longest."  
"Well, people who go round with their  
mouths shut when they're awake seldom  
get killed."

## Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident is narrated by John  
Oliver of Philadelphia, as follows: "I was  
in an awful condition. My skin was al-  
most yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated,  
pain continually in back and sides, no ap-  
petite, growing weaker day by day. Three  
physicians had given me up. Then I was  
advised to use Electric Bitters; to my great  
joy, the first bottle made a decided improve-  
ment. I continued their use for three  
weeks, and am now a well man. I know  
they robbed the grave of another victim!"  
No one should fail to try them. Only 50c,  
guaranteed, at all drug stores.

Nodd—"It took me an hour yesterday  
to convince my wife that I was right."  
Todd—"You succeeded, then?"  
"Oh, yes; but she hasn't spoken to me  
since."

## Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health.  
Indomitable will and tremendous energy  
are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kid-  
neys and Bowels are out of order. If you  
want these qualities and the success they  
bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Only  
25 cents at all drug stores.

"So you had a good time on that excur-  
sion, Mrs. Wiggins?"  
"Oh, just grand."

"Did you have any adventures?"  
"I think so; I got on the wrong train  
going, lost my pocketbook and umbrella,  
broke my spectacles twice, and got on the  
wrong train coming home."

## The Game of Whist.

A neat booklet issued by the Wisconsin  
Central railroad, fully giving all the laws  
governing the game of Whist and Dupli-  
cate Whist, as well as other valuable in-  
formation can be obtained by addressing  
Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwau-  
kee, Wis. 8w11

# Millinery...

We invite you to inspect our  
good display of Fall Headwear.  
The best of the newest styles in  
SHAPES, TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

The display this time includes

## An extra strong line Children's Hats

We sell Trimmed Hats ready-to-wear,  
We trim a shape as you wish.  
We will retrim your old hats

or we will sell you any article in the Millinery line  
that you may wish for home work.

Ory Prices have revolutionized the millinery business in this city  
and placed pretty hats within reach of slender purses.

## G. R. LYON & CO.,

WAUKEGAN, ILL. LEADERS OF LOW PRICES

Millinery Department on Second Floor, Genesee St.

It is well to know that DeWitt's Witch  
Hazel Salve will heal a burn and stop the  
pain at once. It will cure eczema and skin  
diseases and ugly wounds and sores. It is  
a certain cure for piles. Counterfeits may  
be offered you. See that you get the original  
DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. W. T. Hill.

Funny Man—"He doesn't cut any ice,  
does he?"  
Innocent—"Who?"  
Funny Man—"The coal man."

Do not get scared if your heart troubles  
you. Most likely you suffer from indiges-  
tion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what  
you eat and gives the worn out stomach  
perfect rest. It is the only preparation  
known that completely digests all classes of  
food; that is why it cures all cases of in-  
digestion and stomach trouble after every-  
thing else has failed. It may be taken in  
all conditions and cannot help but do you  
good. W. T. Hill.

"Oh, dear," exclaimed the weary house-  
keeper, arranging for her day's marketing.  
"I find it so hard to get up a dinner."  
"Really," remarked her bachelor brother,  
who had just returned from the Paris ex-  
position, "you should try an ocean voyage."

Dr. W. H. Lewis, Lawrenceville, Va.,  
writes, "I am using Kodol Dyspepsia Cure  
in my practice among severe cases of in-  
digestion and find it an admirable remedy."  
Many hundreds of physicians depend upon  
the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in stomach  
troubles. It digests what you eat, and al-  
lows you to eat all the good food you need,  
providing you do not overload your stomach.  
Gives instant relief and a permanent cure.  
W. T. Hill.

Husband—"I see they're advertising  
bargains in patent medicines at Kutt &  
Price's drug store."  
"Wife—"Isn't that too aggravating?"  
There isn't a thing the matter with any  
of us."

Job Couldn't Have stood It  
If he'd had itching piles. They're ter-  
ribly annoying; but Bucklen's Arnica Salve  
will cure the worst case of Piles on earth.  
It has cured thousands. For Injuries, Pains  
or Bodily Eruptions it's the best salve in  
the world. Price 25c a box. Cure guaran-  
teed. Sold by all druggists.

Prosperity-pushers is the proper name  
for republican workers in this campaign.  
Primitive People's Weopost Found.  
In the large amount of valuable ma-  
terial which Capt. Cromer has brought  
back with him from an island in Hud-  
son's bay are many curious imple-  
ments and weapons. The huge bone  
earrings with long pendants are primi-  
tive jewelry indeed. There are bows  
and arrows with flint points or heads,  
and harpoons of bone similarly point-  
ed with stone. Combs carved out of  
ivory, walrus tusks, and many curious  
ivory ornaments and carvings are  
rare; pipes made of stone, bone, need-  
les, sinew threads, rawhide dog  
whips, arrow heads wrapped in intes-  
tine, and carried in this fashion to re-  
place those that might be lost in the  
chase. They also carve in slate and  
stone, and some of the quaint little  
figures of polar bears, musk ox, rein-  
deer and walrus, as well as of human  
beings, are interesting.

## Free to Inventors.

The experience of C. A. Snow & Co. in  
obtaining more than 20,000 patents for in-  
ventors has enabled them to helpfully an-  
swer many questions relating to the pro-  
tection of intellectual property. This they  
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cost of same, and how to procure them;  
trade marks, designs, caveats, infringements,  
decisions in pending patent cases. This  
pamphlet will be sent free to anyone  
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ton, D. C.

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THE OLDEST  
AND  
Most Reliable Liquid



# VITAL ISSUES of the Day Are DISCUSSED on Prominent and Live Topics BY EXPERTS

## HOAR.

### MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR AGAINST BRYANISM.

No Confidence in a Party that Denies Self-Government.

The Real Issue Is the Preservation of National Financial Honor and Not Whether Aguinaldo Shall Succeed.

(By Hon. George F. Hoar, United States Senator.)

I am asked to state briefly why I think anti-imperialists should vote for President McKinley this fall. There is in my judgment such a thing as imperialism, and such a thing as anti-imperialism. The imperialist says the Philippine Islands are ours. The anti-imperialists say the Philippine Islands belong to the Philippine people. The imperialists say we will establish for them the best government we think they are fit for. The anti-imperialists say they have a right to establish for themselves such a government as they think good and fit for themselves.

Now, President McKinley made the treaty, and Mr. Bryan, when his defeat was assured, came to Washington and saved it. These two great political leaders, between whom you are to take your choice, are equally responsible for everything that has happened so far. When the treaty became the law of the land, the public faith was pledged to pay \$20,000,000 for sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, and that Congress, and not the people, should dispose of them hereafter. It became the constitutional duty of the President, until Congress should act, or declare otherwise, to reduce them to order and submission. The Supreme Court of the United States so held long ago. The only difference up to this point between President McKinley and Mr. Bryan is that President McKinley believed he was doing right, belonged to a party which had always been, on his own part, the champion of political liberty, in the past, and is right on all of the other questions that are at stake in the coming election, and is fit to be trusted with all new questions that shall arise. On the other hand, Mr. Bryan thought the whole transaction wrong, makes some thin and frivolous excuses for his conduct, and the party with whom he acts, and the men who surround him and will surround him as his counselors are men who have been the opponents of righteousness, equality and civil liberty always in the past, are wrong on all the other great questions that are at stake in the present election, and are not, in my judgment, to be trusted with new questions, however important or vital, that are to come up in the future.

In the matter of imperialism there has been little practical difference between President McKinley and Mr. Bryan in the past. There will be little practical difference in the future. Mr. Bryan does not even promise to use his power as executive and commander-in-chief in calling our troops from the Philippines. He only promises to call Congress together. He knows very well he cannot command even the strength of his own party to undo the mischief which seventeen of his own followers in the Senate, at his own instance, wrought when they ratified the treaty—Messrs. McHenry, McLaughlin, Morgan, Pettis, Sullivan, Allen, Butler, Harris, Teller, Kyle and Jones (of Nevada)—have not changed their minds. Possibly Mr. Clay of Georgia and Mr. Kenney of Delaware among his associates have done so. It is hopeless, even if the Democrats get a tie, or even a majority in the Senate, to expect them to accomplish anything in behalf of the independence of the Philippine Islands.

In 1898 you regarded Mr. Bryan's campaign as a "passionate crusade of dishonor." You said its success would bring with it not only adversity, but disgrace. Would its success not bring disgrace now? Mr. Bryan said at Topeka that if he were elected the free coinage of silver should be accomplished before another presidential election. Secretary Gage says he can lawfully accomplish it by executive power alone. Whether Mr. Gage is right in his construction of the powers of the President under existing law, I will not undertake to say. But I will undertake to say that Mr. Bryan will not hesitate to use that power if he has the great authority of Mr. Gage for its lawfulness. I do not believe the man who promoted the ratification of the Spanish treaty means business in the matter of the Philippine Islands. But I do believe he means business in the matter of the free coinage of silver. In the matter of free trade, and in his purpose to reconstruct the Supreme Court, he means bad business. He means business which will overthrow prosperity and embarrass manufacture; which will reduce wages and destroy credit; which will debase the currency and render the standard of value uncertain; which will impair the obligation of contracts and the value of savings; which will hurt our credit and break our faith. All this you believe, as I do. You said so in 1896. You have been confirmed in your opinion by everything that has happened since. Will you support a candidate who, if he have his way, you admit will accomplish all these things, because he and his party give you an empty promise of justice to 10,000,000 Asiatics, and at the same time threaten grievous injustice and wrong to 10,000,000 Americans?

I will not vote for a candidate for the presidency, or help to bring a party into power, who, while they plant one heel on the forehead of Booker Washington, and the other on the forehead of Robert Small, wave the flag over Aguinaldo and Mabini.

GEORGE F. HOAR.

Worcester, Mass.

## HORNBLOWER.

### NATIONAL HONOR OVER COLONIAL QUESTIONS.

Why Judge Hornblower Declines to Support Bryan.

Opinion of a Leading New York Jurist Whose Elevation to the Supreme Bench Was Beaten by D. B. Hill.

(By Judge William B. Hornblower of New York.)

Judge William B. Hornblower of New York, who was nominated to the Supreme bench of the United States by President Cleveland, and whose confirmation was beaten in the Senate for purely personal causes by David B. Hill, has made the following statement why he, a Democrat, cannot support Bryan:

I have been repeatedly asked during the past few weeks what, in my judgment, is the duty of a Gold Democrat who is also an Anti-imperialist, in the pending presidential campaign. The question is by no means a simple one, and I can well understand and appreciate the position taken by such men as Mr. Schurz, Mr. Shepard and Mr. Olney. For my own part, however, I cannot see any way clear to reaching their conclusions. The same reasons which compelled me to oppose Mr. Bryan in 1896 compel me to oppose him in the present campaign. All the heresies, financial and Populist, which were embodied in the un-Democratic, crazy-quilt platform of 1896 are re-adapted without any attempt at modification or modification by the Kansas City platform. The 10 to 1 plank is expressly reaffirmed and redeclared, and this at the instance of Mr. Bryan himself. I cannot support a candidate who still adheres to a proposition which, to my mind, is a monstrosity and which, if carried into effect, would in my judgment produce untold disaster to all classes of the community and bring dishonor and humiliation to our nation. The fact, if it be a fact, that recent legislation has made it difficult for Mr. Bryan to carry into practice his avowed principles does not, it seems to me, make it any the more right to vote for a man who still maintains these principles. It is quite within the possibilities that during his administration, if he should be elected, a complete change might be effected in the political composition of both houses of Congress, and the verdict of the people expressed at the polls in favor of Mr. Bryan's election as President might be carried into effect. It will certainly be Mr. Bryan's duty, according to his expressed declaration, to do what in him lies to bring about this result.

It is not to be forgotten that Mr. Bryan is not only the candidate of what is left of the Democratic party, but he is the candidate also of the Populist party, and has accepted the nomination on their platform. The radical notions of the Populists, if ever carried into effect in this country, would reduce popular government to a position where we should be the laughing stock of the nations, and would produce a reaction in the minds of the voters which would carry us far in the direction of domestic imperialism, which I suppose will be conceded to be of vastly more moment to us and to our posterity than colonial imperialism. Indeed, the chief objection to colonial imperialism is its probable effect upon our domestic institutions, and its tendency towards enlarging the powers of the executive as between the executive and the legislative departments of the government, and towards lessening the powers of the Federal government as between itself and the States.

The question as to what is the "paramount issue" in this campaign is one on which men may honestly differ. It seems to me, however, that the most important issue before us at the present moment is whether our domestic affairs are to be thrown into confusion and exposed to disaster. The rights and wrongs of our colonial possessions must in this emergency be subordinated to the rights and wrongs of our own affairs.

Furthermore, I am by no means satisfied that Mr. Bryan would be a safe person to whom to intrust the imperialistic questions which will confront us in the future. In my judgment he ought to have made his fight at the time when the treaty with Spain was before the Senate. He should have upheld the hands of such dissenting Republicans as Senator Hoar, and he should have opposed to the bitter end the principle of buying foreign peoples without their consent, and in the midst of a war for independence on their part. By supporting the treaty Mr. Bryan made himself a party to its compact, and is, more than any other man, except Mr. McKinley, responsible for the situation. The treaty was ratified, the purchase money was paid, the islands are in our possession. In my judgment, the question of their future and of our future, are determined indirectly by their future, must wait until we have settled the question of the present, and that question is whether honesty, integrity and common sense shall be applied to the financial affairs of the United States, or whether popular approval shall be given to the vagaries, whims, and fallacies of the Populists and Bryanites, with all the resulting disaster and dishonor.

WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.

New York, Sept. 18.

"What I denounce is a Protective Tariff. It is false economy and the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country."—William Jennings Bryan in a speech in the House of Representatives, 1894, advocating the passage of the Wilson-Gorman Free Trade Tariff Law.

## SCOTT.

### SOUTHERN PROGRESS UNDER PROTECTION.

Improvement Directly Traceable to Protection.

Acknowledged and Understood by Southern Business Men and Planters, Whose Sympathies Are with Republicanism.

(By Hon. N. B. Scott, United States Senator, of West Virginia.)

The South is the citadel of Democracy in this country; it has also always been the citadel of free trade. Twenty-five years ago a protectionist Southerner was almost as rare as a white blackbird. The overthrow of the old Whig party had practically eradicated that element of political society in that section.

But since then a great change has been gradually going on. The growth of protectionist sentiment in the South during the last quarter century is one of the most important developments of recent political history. It is a fact susceptible of ample proof that whenever we have had a protective tariff the whole country, North and South, has prospered, and whenever we have had a low tariff, or practically free trade, the country has suffered from hard times.

In every branch of productive industry that can be named there has been

## EAMES.

### AMERICANS ARE NATURAL PIONEERS.

We Must Advance Commercially, Being Producers.

Must Seek Markets Elsewhere and Create New Openings for Our Goods—Expansion Natural in a Nation's Life.

(By John C. Eames, of the H. B. Claflin Co., of New York.)

How any man at all interested in the advancement and welfare of this great country can preach the doctrine of anti-expansion is more than I can understand. Anti-expansion means contraction, or at least that would be the result. Unless we seek markets for our goods outside of the limits of our own country we cannot advance commercially. We are a country of producers. Not only do we draw from nature's bountiful supplies of the ground, but by using the ingenuity Providence has given us, we have demonstrated that we can by modern machinery turn out more manufactured goods than we can use. Therefore we must not only seek markets elsewhere, but we must create new markets for our productions. To do this our country must have at least a foothold in other countries, commercially at least.

## WARREN.

### WHAT REPUBLICANISM HAS DONE IN WYOMING.

Miners and Stockraisers Are Receiving Good Returns.

Senator Warren Tells Why the West Will Return Good Majorities for McKinley and Roosevelt This Year.

(By Hon. Francis E. Warren, United States Senator.)

The people of Wyoming are vitally and intensely interested in the outcome of the present campaign. Wyoming has been a State but a little over eight years, and of this period four years each of Democratic and Republican government have served to impress upon the minds of its people two distinct and impressive object lessons. The first period was during the Democratic administration from 1893 to 1896 inclusive, in which we suffered so severely in business matters and when our material conditions were so deplorable so devoid of hope that as we look back it all seems like a hideous nightmare.

The second period of four years is that formed by the McKinley administration. At the outset of it we were awakened to life and hope. During this time our industries, depressed and unprofitable under Democratic policies, have become prosperous, and our business ventures remunerative and satisfactory. The ranches, farms, cattle, sheep, mines and railroads of a State all give substantial returns to the capital and labor expended upon them, and our people, instead of being constant borrowers, are now paying their debts and becoming lenders.

Bryan's scare heads—"Expansion, Imperialism and Militarism"—are not an issue of the campaign in Wyoming. This State is the product of expansion. Every foot of its area of 97,000 square miles was formed from territory acquired by acts of expansion such as the Louisiana purchase, the seizure of the Oregon country, the Mexican treaty, and the California purchase, and all this without the consent of the governed.

One of our Wyoming volunteers who, when the war broke out, was a leading Democratic politician of the State, who went to the Philippines as a private and through merit won a commission, recently wrote home as follows: "I would like to be home so that I could vote against Bryan. I hope he will be defeated so badly that the bugaboo word imperialism will never be heard again."

The chief industries in Wyoming are live stock raising, farming, coal mining and railroad operation. Sheep, cattle and horse raising form the greatest industry of the State. During the four years of Democratic administration and under the direct operations of the Wilson tariff law, the condition of the sheep and wool industry in Wyoming was appalling. Sheep brought less than one dollar a head; wool sold for five cents and sometimes less per pound, and mutton shipments would scarcely realize the railroad freight to market. During that four years the highest annual assessed valuation of all the sheep in the State was \$1,308,000.

But with the McKinley administration and the Dingley tariff of 1897 sheep, which could scarcely find a purchaser at a dollar a head, now sell for four dollars. Wool now brings from fourteen to seventeen cents. Mutton now sells for from four to six cents a pound on foot. And the assessed valuation of sheep in Wyoming is now \$5,420,493, a gain in four years of over 300 per cent.

The contrast between the cattle industry under Democratic and Republican administrations is almost as startling. From 1893 to 1897 depression and ruin was the rule. But, as in the sheep business, the election of McKinley and inauguration of Republican policies wrought a marvelous change. Mixed herds of cattle for the past three years have sold for thirty to thirty-five dollars a head; calves bring fifteen to twenty dollars a head, and steers now net a cattle raiser from forty-five to fifty-five dollars each. The assessed valuation of cattle in the State now amounts to \$8,154,000 and is rapidly increasing.

Under the past four years of Republicanism, Wyoming has grown to be an important factor among the coal-producing States. During the four years of Democratic rule, with the same number of mines as at present, the annual production was 2,439,811 tons as against 4,500,000 tons per annum during the past two years of the McKinley administration. The increase in production means more miners, more days worked, better pay.

The most hopeful feature of Wyoming's business condition is to be found in the fact that its local banks now carry the credits of its business people. The deposits of Wyoming banks have increased four-fold in the past four years and the number of depositors has increased five-fold. Western banks are now as independent of the East as the East is of Europe, and it will be difficult, I think, for Mr. Bryan to convince our people that this comfortable state of affairs is not due directly to the wise and patriotic policy of the Republican party.

In 1890, when four years of depression and disaster had almost driven our people to despair, Bryan carried the State by about 250 plurality. Now if the people will spare time from business, from the ranch and from the mine to go to the polls, this plurality will not only be lost to Mr. Bryan, but the McKinley and Roosevelt electors will carry the State by a substantial majority.

FRANCIS E. WARREN.

United States Senator.

Cheyenne, Wyo.

## BALDWIN.

### CONSOLIDATING ROADS ASSISTS THE EMPLOYEES.

Better Chance for Railroad Men than Ever Before.

A Return to the Old System of High Freight, High Fares and Jerky-water Railroads Is an Impossibility.

(By William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad.)

To appreciate the significance of the value of railroad consolidation to the public, it is only necessary to attempt to conceive of a return to former conditions. The small independent railroads, with their relatively small number of employees, each road with its own standards of equipment dependent upon the idiosyncrasies of its principal officers or directors; each road with responsibilities to the public as a carrier only to the extent of its own short line—all these limitations suggest a local independence which would permit to the railroad the employment of labor on the basis of "supply" for its small demands.

On the other hand, the gradual growth of large systems composed of many such small lines produces a new and constantly growing responsibility to the public, until finally a point is reached where the law of supply and demand affects but remotely the skilled labor necessary in transportation service. The function performed by railroads has become too important to the body politic to permit of any solution of these serious labor and wage questions, except by intelligent consideration on the part of the representatives both of the management and of the employees.

The effect of consolidation has brought many good results to the employees: An increased ability on the part of the railroads to pay higher wages; to employ more men; an improvement in standards of tracks and equipment, which has reduced the hours for a day's work and has made the service less dangerous. It has also made the employment of men in the service more regular throughout the year and thus lent together a regular force, and has developed a code of standard rules, governing the army of employees, which have dignified their employment and made more permanent their positions.

The saving by consolidation is due to the ability to develop business economically.

Conversely, the business of any trunk line today could not be handled by a series of independent lines with varying standards, at the present rates which are profitable to the larger lines. With the improved efficiency and economy of transportation, rates have constantly declined and traffic has been continually developed. With increased density of traffic, the number of employees has been increased in proportion and has been paid a higher wage. The improved facilities and higher speed of trains have made the day's work for a trainman, not one hundred miles as a maximum but as a minimum, so that today, with high speed trains, the trainman may earn in two hours' time a wage higher than he earned in earlier days in five hours' time. Even though the wage per mile run were the same to-day as in past years, the actual work which the trainman can physically do within reasonable hours is oftentimes 100 per cent greater. The locomotive engineer of today may average easily one hundred and seventy miles per day, and at an increased rate of pay over the one-hundred-mile day of the past.

In railroads, more than in any class of labor in this country, we have seen the results of wise leadership on the part of the trade unions. Both capital and labor aim at monopoly; the best result is obtained only when intelligent counsel prevails. The railroads are moving on toward greater consolidation and with constantly increasing benefit to their millions of employees and to the public. More and more each year the managements of railroads acknowledge their public duties, and more and more each year the operation of railroads is becoming a governmental function, so that, as I see it, the best condition will be reached when the relations between the government and the railroads are intelligently defined, with the management and operation left in the hands of private persons. The ideal condition is to so operate the railroads as to approach an ideal governmental operation and yet to retain the ownership in private capital.

The history of railroad wages has shown that the public has been willing always to recognize the responsibilities of railroad men, and has given its sympathy to them in their reasonable demands. The employees, as a rule, have shown an intelligent understanding of the reasonable wage, and when they have not acted fairly and wisely they have not been supported by the public, have been refused their demands by the railroads and have learned that reason must prevail.

WM. H. BALDWIN, JR.

New York.

### REMEMBER!

"If there is anyone who believes the Gold Standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I want him not to cast his ballot for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.



Increased activity and increased profit during McKinley's administration as compared with the previous low tariff of Cleveland's administration. In these benefits the South has fully participated and shared equally with the North. All this progress, improvement and profit is due mainly to the Republican protective tariff, operating according to the fixed gold standard.

The change of opinion among the Southern business men in regard to the principle of the tariff and other fundamental business principles during the present campaign has been wonderful; in fact, quite revolutionary. In West Virginia the feeling in favor of protection is very strong; in fact, the inhabitants realize that the Republican tariff on coal and iron has been the making of the State. The farmers of the State also appreciate the rise in prices of farm products, which they see is due not so much to bountiful crops as to a good market for those crops. The recent tremendous increase in the foreign demand for American coal is also appreciated at its full value by the West Virginia people, and they are fully aware that it has been rendered possible by the protection afforded to home products by the Dingley tariff.

The banking-house of Hambleton & Co., of Baltimore, all of the members of which are prominent Democrats, have come out with a circular to their clients and correspondents all over the South, in which they advocate the defeat of Bryan and the re-election of McKinley, on account of the great benefits to the South which have accrued from the workings of the Republican financial and commercial policy during the last four years.

In brief, no section of the country has had a larger share of the general prosperity during the present administration than the South, and it has been due mainly to the operation of the Republican tariff and currency laws, as the Southern business men now understand and acknowledge. Never before in the history of the United States has the output of the Southern iron ore and pig-iron, lumber, coal and coke, been so large as it has been in the past two years; and not for years, if ever, have the prices been so high. Never before was so large a proportion of Southern products shipped from Southern ports. Never before has money loaned there at such low interest. All this has occurred under the gold standard and the protective tariff. A few years ago the South had practically no manufactures; it has now over \$1,000,000,000 invested in factories, paying over \$350,000,000 in wages, and producing between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 products yearly. Most of this increase has been secured under the present administration, and is directly due to the operation of the Republican policies.

N. B. SCOTT.

Our occupancy of Cuba and Porto Rico has assured us of the greater part of the trade with those islands. The influence for good has not stopped there, but it has extended to all the Spanish-speaking countries of America. Inquiries from these countries for American goods and manufactures are becoming more numerous every day.

I wish to say right here from my own knowledge of the business men in Cuba, and from what they have said to me personally, that I am sure that their confidence in us alone was what made them continue business on the islands and feel that there was a future for them. Without an exception the business men from Havana and other cities in Cuba have stated frankly to me that if the United States should withdraw entirely from Cuba they themselves would feel obliged to go out of business; that all business confidence would be shaken.

Speaking especially of fabrics manufactured from cotton, think how important it is that we find new markets for our cotton goods. Of the nine to twelve millions of bales of raw cotton produced in this country two-thirds of it is exported and made up into cotton cloths abroad. The exportation of the raw material in itself is an immense factor in our foreign trade and commerce, but how much better it would be, instead of sending two-thirds of the raw cotton abroad and using one-third in manufacturing goods in this country, to export one-third and use two-thirds here, exporting the finished product, thereby doubling the number of our mills and factories and giving employment to twice the number of operatives.

It is not probable that we will ever gain very much of a foothold on Chinese shores, for it does not seem to be the desire of the people of this country at large that we should expand to that extent. But we have the Philippine Islands, practically forced upon us by circumstances, which in the near future will prove to be one of the most valuable territorial acquisitions that we have made since the original thirteen States were organized.

Not only can we, in time, supply the seven or eight million inhabitants of those islands with practically everything that they do not raise or manufacture themselves, but we can use the islands as a stepping-stone to Asiatic countries. The majority of the large Hongkong and Shanghai houses already have branches in Manila, as well as representatives in New York; this will complete the chain of commercial intercourse between this country and China.

What we need to expand our trade and commerce with other countries is a broad and liberal policy by this government such as the present administration has adopted.

JOHN C. EAMES.

New York.



# A FEW OF THE DEMOCRATS, POPULISTS AND SILVER

W. M. Stewart, Nevada, U. S. Senator. McKinley promises the better administration. Bryan preached treason in encouraging the Filipinos to resist.

Lee Mantle, Butte, Montana, ex-U. S. Senator. Bryan would degrade the American flag.

George Hoadly, New York, N. Y., ex-Governor of Ohio. McKinley is a better man than Bryan ever can be.

James H. Eckels, Comptroller of Currency under President Cleveland. Afraid of free silver and against Bryanism.

W. D. Byrd, ex-Congressman and Democrat, Indiana. Favors sound money and scots the idea of "Imperialism."

Col. Oliver C. Sabin, formerly secretary of the Silver Knights of America. The present money standard has proved the best. Free trade means pauperism. Is an expansionist.

W. A. Peffer, Kansas, ex-U. S. Senator. Bryan's action in connection with the Philippines is treason.

Hon. Charles Denby, of Evansville, Ind., President Cleveland's Minister to China. Mr. Bryan first urged the purchase of the Philippines from Spain, and then, as soon as the islands were purchased he set up the cry of "Imperialism," and harps upon it night and day, which he knows to be false.

Marion Butler, North Carolina, U. S. Senator. Democrats carry elections by unlawful means.

W. E. English, Indianapolis, ex-Congressman, and son of the Democratic nominee for Vice-President in 1896. For expansion and sound money and for supporting an honest administration.

Joseph H. Outhwaite, of Columbus, O., ex-Congressman and a leader of his party. Want sound money. Nothing in Imperialism.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska, ex-President Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture. Against Bryanism.

Hon. James E. Boyd, the only Democratic governor Nebraska ever had. Imperialism is impossible and free silver a mistake.

Dennis A. Hayes, President Green Glass International Association. "I do not allow politics to mix with my business affairs, but I cannot help thinking how politics and business go together. I hope for Mr. McKinley's election from the working man's standpoint. When the Wilson law became effective our trade was reduced 15 per cent in wages. After McKinley was elected wages were restored. I am an expansionist."

General John C. Black, of Illinois, former Pension Commissioner. Expansion and favors supporting our men in the Philippines.

General Paul Van der Voort, Nebraska, formerly national commander of the G. A. R. Sound money.

## BRYAN REPUDIATED BY THE VOTERS OF HIS OWN STATE

Dr. George L. Miller, founder of the Omaha Herald. Bryan unsafe. Judge Bleazer Wakeley, the leader of the Omaha bar. Because Bryan is mistaken about the Philippines.

William A. Paxton of Nebraska, who twice assisted Bryan's election to Congress. Silver.

Thomas B. McPherson, President of the Omaha Cattle Loan Co. and cashier of the Union Stock Yards National Bank. Bryan's election would cause a panic.

Charles Martin, of Omaha, for years a leader of the Democratic party, formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and Postmaster of Omaha under Cleveland. Favors the present stable currency.

Edward Riley, of Omaha, party wheeler. Bryan's failure as a prophet, and prosperity.

F. B. Lawrence, President of the Lawrence Shot and Lead Co., Nebraska. Has voted Democratic since 1884. Wants stable currency.

E. Wyman, Shelton, Neb., Populist member of Legislature. Will not fuse with the Democrats.

George E. Pritchett, Nebraska, a lifelong Democrat. Money issue.

B. T. Farnsworth, formerly Democratic city attorney of Omaha, Neb. Because Bryan has been giving aid to the Filipinos.

Judge W. D. McHugh, leading attorney Omaha. Bryan's failure as a prophet.

Warren Sultzger, Nebraska, nominee of the Gold Democrats in 1897 for Supreme Court Justice. General principles.

Charles W. Lyman, President of the Commercial National Bank, Omaha. Always been a Democrat. Is against radicalism as represented by Bryan.

William F. Wappich, resigned from Douglas County (Neb.) Democratic Council because he could not endorse the Kansas City platform. Democratic party is populist.

W. L. May, ex-State Fish Commissioner of Nebraska. Voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896. Silver.

E. L. Stone, of Omaha, furniture dealers, Omaha. Prosperity and believes in letting well enough alone.

William M. Bushman, leading warehouseman, Omaha. Prosperity.

Dr. George Tilden, Omaha. Democratic worker for many years. Silver and the Philippine question.

Henry W. Yates, President Nebraska National Bank. Many years a Democratic worker. Believes in letting well enough alone.

Dr. H. Chambers, Fremont, Neb. Active supporter of Bryan in 1896. Bryan's predictions in 1896 came untrue.

N. J. Fasco, Dodge County, Nebraska. For twenty-five years a Democrat. Expansion and sound money.

Julius Beckman, Fremont, Nebraska. A leading business man. Bryan unsafe. Is satisfied with present prosperity.

Dr. John T. Pottor, formerly a member of the Illinois Legislature.

George W. Jones, Lawrenceville, Ill., formerly sheriff of Crawford County and a leading Democrat. Believes in expansion. The administration has proved its competency in handling all questions.

Judge W. C. Duncan, of Columbus, Ohio. Cannot support the principles of Popocracy, and is for expansion.

Judge N. B. Hyatt, Webster City, Iowa. Sound money and expansion.

Gas. E. Miller, a life-long Democrat and business man of Mr. Carroll, Ill., after reading the statement signed by Wm. T. Baker of Chicago announcing his intention to vote for President McKinley this year, said: "The sentiments of Mr. Baker are mine exactly. I could not express them in clearer or more forcible language. I shall vote for McKinley."

James S. Evans, southern Democrat, now of Chicago. Democratic party is hypocritical in talking about consent of the governed in the Philippines after forcing white supremacy in the South.

Adolph Hirsch, of Heller Hirsch & Co., New York. Sound money.

L. C. Mead, Fresno, Cal., ex-member of Legislature. Democrats at Kansas City were cowardly on silver.

S. M. Large, Athens, Ill., ex-member Legislature. McKinley has given good administration.

William Bourner, Vandalla, Ill., farmer. Cannot swallow the Kansas City platform.

G. Van Hoorbecke, Carlyle, Ill., ex-United States District Attorney. Imperialism is a bugaboo and dislikes 16 to 1.

James Rice, Denver, Colo., ex-Secretary of State. Free silver has proved to be a mistake.

E. E. Andersen, New York City, cotton broker. Democrats cannot assume responsibility for Bryan.

William C. Webster, prominent attorney, Nokomis, Ill., and life-long Democrat. Believes in continuing prosperity.

Clay Jackson, Baltimore, Md., Bryan's manager in '96. Kansas City platform is un-American on expansion.

W. F. Ritter, Jersey City, Democratic Alderman. In favor of holding the Philippines.

Lyman Henry, Ouray, Colo., Chairman Populist Committee. Four years have shown the Republicans were right.

J. M. Dill, Belleville, Ill., Judge Circuit Court. The Republican party was proven right in '96.

Jacob Stern, Erie, N. Y., Surrogate of Erie County. "I am what Bryan calls an Imperialist."

Fred Dahler, Pana, Ill., President Alameda Club in '96. Favors expansion and opposes free silver.

C. H. Hopkins, Renville, Minn., leading farmer and Populist. The gold standard has proved to be right.

"Jack" Hale, Tiford, S. D., large wool grower. McKinley's administration has helped farmers.

Henry Kellar, Saul Center, Minn., State Senator. Is an expansionist and sound money man.

G. D. Perkins, Minneapolis, Minn., St. Anthony veteran. Has grown tired of Bryanism.

Timothy Conkey, Boston, Mass. Lawyer and free silver man. Does not wish to see American flag hauled down.

W. S. Robinson, Marcelline, Mo., Democrat for 70 years. The anti-expansion argument is thinner than cheese cloth.

A. S. Wilbur, St. Clair County, Illinois. Circuit Judge. Democracy no longer has a definite policy.

H. S. Foote of San Francisco, United States District Attorney in the Cleveland administration.

General Walter S. Turnbull, a San Francisco capitalist.

Horace G. Platt of San Francisco, Cal., a prominent lawyer.

J. W. Oates, brother of Governor Oates of Georgia, of Santa Rosa, Cal. Formerly Democratic candidate for State Senator.

George W. Baker, a leading San Francisco lawyer. Mr. Baker handled all the funds of the Silver Republicans in San Francisco and all California in 1896.

William D. English of San Francisco, Cal., formerly chairman of the Democratic State Committee and State Harbor Commissioner. Brother of ex-Congressman Warren D. English.

Colonel C. H. Maddux of San Francisco, formerly State Senator.

Robert Y. Hayne, a member of the San Francisco bar.

Crittenden Thornton of San Francisco, the lawyer.

Russell Heath, an influential farmer in Santa Barbara, Cal.

E. F. Berward of Fresno, Cal., the banker.

James A. Leisen of Menominee, Mich., formerly Democratic State Senator.

E. J. Pemberton, formerly Democratic Postmaster of Houghton, Mich.

W. C. Dewitt, for many years corporation counsel of Brooklyn.

L. J. Williams, president of the West Virginia Bar Association.

J. Harvey Cook of Pliskill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

John H. Scheidt, the Brooklyn banker.

John W. Cummings of Fall River, Mass., the prominent lawyer and Gold Democrat, ex-mayor of Fall River.

J. H. Thomas, Annapolis, Md., ex-collector of the port. Opposed to 16 to 1.

G. A. Koerner, Belleville, Ill. Silver.

Phil M. Gundlach, Gundlach Drill Works, East St. Louis, Ill. Bryan has disrupted the party.

Adam Guentz, ex-President Western Brewery, East St. Louis, Ill.

Barnard Hartman, President Star Brewery, East St. Louis, Ill.

Gus Hilyard, ex-County Surveyor, East St. Louis, Ill.

Edward Abend, attorney, East St. Louis, Ill. Was on Democratic Electoral ticket four years ago. Favors expansion.

Green Peterson, farmer East St. Louis, Ill. Was formerly Democratic Central Committeeman.

Richard Waugelin, cashier Belleville Savings Bank, East St. Louis, Ill.

Edgar H. Gans, one of the ablest attorneys in Baltimore, Md. Wants sound money. Believes imperialism a straw man.

H. H. Waldo, life-long Democrat, Rockford, Ill. Don't want free silver.

Judge William Newton, Pont, Mich. In favor of expansion as a Jeffersonian Democratic policy.

W. W. Ford, Bloomfield Mo., for years one of the leading Democrats of Stoddard County. Believes that expansion is right and cry of imperialism is senseless.

Thomas F. Ryan of New York. A Democrat and associated with William C. Whitney in business enterprises. Prosperity and the money issue.

Stanley V. Lowell, prominent Democratic attorney of Brooklyn. Bryan's position in the Philippine rebellion is treasonable.

John Johnson, recently Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of McDonald County, Missouri. Prosperity.

C. Springate, business man, El Paso, Ill. We should let well enough alone.

Webster Nance of Hubbard, Mo., who has been a Democrat for sixty years.

## KANSAS APPRECIATES MCKINLEY PROSPERITY

M. B. Nicholson, Council Grove, Kan. Judge District Court. "The present attitude of the Democratic party is not patriotic."

J. M. Dunsmore, Speaker Kansas House of Representatives, 1893. I am a loyal American and propose to support candidates who will vote to hold every inch of ground acquired by war.

Paul F. Jones, Marion, Kan., fusion nominee for Senator in 1896. I have always been a Democrat, but I can't see how a man can call himself a Democrat and array himself under the banner of Bryan.

W. A. Chogull, Humboldt, Kan., fusion nominee for Legislature in 1898. The Republican party is the party of progress; the Democratic the party of reaction. I shall vote the Republican ticket.

Judge B. H. Thompson, Norton, Kan. With prosperity at home and the country enjoying the respect of the world, this is not the time for a change.

F. H. Horton, Mayor of Clifton, Kan. Mr. Bryan's prophecies have failed to come to pass, and he and his party are now acting unpatriotically.

James Jackson, ex-County Clerk, Oberlin, Kan. I shall go with the Republican party because it has principles and stays by them.

Geo. Crozier, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

W. H. Daniels, painter, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Ell Evans, merchant, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

H. R. Troth, electrician, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

S. S. Paulk, carpenter, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

S. R. Green, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Wm. Pfifer, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Frank Bruton, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

P. Kamm, traveling man, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

C. F. Bliss, traveling man, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Newton Bilger, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

A. Utz, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

J. C. McChesney, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

John Cramer, carpenter, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

J. L. Glossell, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

D. S. Carley, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Jas. Brown, paper hanger, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

C. G. Holstrom, tinner, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Geo. Gelger, pharmacist, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Thelmon Williams, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Frank Mannoek, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

A. B. Burton, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Dr. Gillman, physician, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

John Gillis, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Henry Blumberg, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

W. M. Stewart, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

H. H. Painter, retired farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

John Wander, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

W. M. Danils, painter, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Anthony Hahn, Sumner County, Kan.

Andrew Downer, Ellis County, Kan.

J. F. Kelsey, Jewell, Kan.

Fryer Angood, Harvey, Kan.

S. A. Black, Riley, Kan.

M. J. Garrett, Jefferson, Kan.

W. Whippy, Andosdale, Kan.

J. L. Hopkins, Kingman, Kan.

J. H. Lancaster, Franklin, Kan., a soldier in the Philippines.

Fred Ott, Eudora, Kan.

Burnett Baxter, Franklin, Kan.

H. E. Noble, Sherman, Kan.

George Dalley, of Ottawa, Kan., a Philippine soldier.

Pierce Nossman, Kingman, Kan.

O. C. Grover, Harvey, Kan.

Geo. W. Bayne, Oberlin, Kan.

Dr. Carl Swenson, President Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan.

Dr. N. S. Tobey, Salina, Kan.

A. A. Newman, department store, Arkansas City, Kan. Prosperity.

Geo. Crozier, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

W. H. Daniels, painter, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Ell Evans, merchant, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

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H. E. Noble, Sherman, Kan.

George Dalley, of Ottawa, Kan., a Philippine soldier.

Pierce Nossman, Kingman, Kan.

O. C. Grover, Harvey, Kan.

Geo. W. Shaw, travelling man, Ottawa, Kan.

Charles Longlot, Cowley, Kan.

John Schutte, Greenleaf, Kan.

A. D. Stafford, Smith, Kan.

Lieutenant William Weaver, Emporia, Kan., a Philippine soldier.

## MANY INDIANA DEMOCRATS WHO KNOW GOOD TIMES

John S. Buzzard, Huntington, Ind., Democratic candidate for sheriff in 1894. Sound money, national growth and commercial and agricultural prosperity.

Captain L. C. Baird, civil engineer and Spanish war veteran, Jeffersonville, Ind. "I am for expansion and sound money."

John T. Strange, attorney, Marion, Ind. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1896, late Democratic candidate for Grant county circuit judge. Believes in letting present prosperous conditions alone, and that McKinley's administration deserves endorsement.

Joseph Newberger, ex-postmaster Matthews, Ind.

Hon. George T. Whitaker, Dunkirk, Ind., state's attorney. "Bryan is a many-sided, dangerous man. I am opposed to his disloyal proposition to haul down the flag in the Philippines."

Herman Hulman, Jr., wholesale grocer, Terre Haute, Ind. "The financial question is, of course, the main issue with me, but I approve the foreign policy of the McKinley administration. I regard Mr. Bryan's views, both on the money question and foreign affairs, as unwise, not to say unsafe. I am willing to intrust what interests I have at stake to an administration that has made such a splendid record."

A. H. Urban, manager Indiana Shovel Co., New Castle, Ind. "Bryan is an insincere and dangerous man. The issue in the campaign is Bryanism, and I want to see it effectually and finally blotted out."

D. F. Kennedy, Indiana organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Opposed to 16 to 1 and nothing in "Imperialism."

Paul Krauss, Indianapolis, Ind. Albert Lieber, brewer, Indianapolis, Ind.

Capt. William H. Hillgoss, Muncie, Ind., for many years on Delaware county Democratic party committee. "Imperialism is a fake." Is an expansionist.

Otto Frenzel, Indianapolis, Ind. Sound money.

Capt. W. W. Keen, Dunkirk, Ind., served in three different regiments during the civil war and has been a Democrat many years. Opposed to Bryan's scheme of shouting imperialism. It is flimsy and the thinnest thing yet produced.

George W. McDonald, secretary of the Gold Democratic Committee of Indiana.

Libertus Traber, one of the most prominent German-Americans of Indianapolis.

G. C. Conn, Elkhart, Ind., ex-Congressman. Present prosperity and opposition to free silver.

George A. Tanner, Indianapolis, prominent Democrat. Had enough of 16 to 1 and anti-expansion.

Col. Leroy Tompkins, Indianapolis, formerly of Fowler, nothing in the issue of Bryan democracy.

Maurice Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind. Sound money and expansion.

Judge Charles N. Pollard, one of the most prominent lawyers of Howard county, Indiana, and his son, Otis Pollard, have repudiated Bryan and announce their intention of supporting President McKinley.

Judge Pollard has been prominent in Democratic politics for years and was nominated by President Cleveland in 1888 for a Territorial Judgeship. He is tired of Bryanism.

J. C. Carleton, Bedford, Ind., Mexican war veteran. McKinley has promoted soldiers from the ranks.

John Ruby, business man Charleston, W. Va. Sound money.

H. D. McCormick, formerly Democratic State Senator in Missouri, now resident in Kentucky. Want sound money.

Richard Dalton of Missouri, who contested with William Stone in 1892 for governor. Made Republican speeches this campaign.

Col. John P. Irish of California, Cleveland's naval officer at San Francisco.



# MEN WHO HAVE DESERTED BRYAN FOR MCKINLEY

General E. M. Rosser, Virginia, ex-confederate. Sound money.  
Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, formerly Congressman. Wants stable money system.  
Melville E. Ingalls, President "Big Four" Railroad. Wants a continuance of prosperity and sound money.  
William R. Grace, ex-Mayor of New York, one of the leading merchants of America. Sound money and expansion.  
Charles S. Fairchild, New York, ex-Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland. For sound money.  
General Daniel E. Sickles, soldier, ex-Congressman, New York. "The flag now floats, and will never cease to float over the islands in the Atlantic and Pacific. No man will ever see it come down."

Judge W. B. Hornblower, the eminent attorney, New York. Nominated for Supreme Court bench of the United States by President Cleveland. Afraid of Bryanism in all its branches.  
James M. Beck, United States District Attorney of Pennsylvania—A man is of that party with which he sympathizes, whatever he may call himself. If, therefore, one believes in free silver and in hauling down the American flag in the Philippines, he is a Democrat; but if he believes in honest money and in the supremacy of the flag in our territorial possessions, he is a Republican. Between these I had no hesitation in choosing. I am no longer a Democrat; I am a Republican.  
William T. Baker, leading business man, ex-President of Board of Trade, Chicago. Prosperity, sound money, and believes in supporting the administration.  
General E. S. Bragg, Wisconsin. No use for Bryanism.

General John Gill, of Baltimore, Md., president of the Mercantile and Deposit company, and a well-known Democrat in that section. "How can sound money Democrats and reputable citizens join in supporting this candidate (Bryan)?"  
Alonso B. Colt, business man and late Colonel Fourth Ohio, which participated in the Porto Rico campaign. "The flag will never be hauled down at dictation from foreign or domestic foes, nor will its protection be removed, if needed, by a man or woman, white, black or yellow, over whom it floats."  
Ex-Mayor E. B. Pond of San Francisco. Democratic candidate for Governor of California, 1890. Sound money and expansion.  
Roswell Miller, chairman of the board of directors, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. "If Bryan were elected there would be woeful times in this country."

## UTAH SILVER REPUBLICANS ARE SUPPORTING MCKINLEY

E. H. CALLISTER, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 1, 1900:

Heber M. Wells, Governor, Salt Lake City  
O. J. Salisbury, National Committeeman, Salt Lake City  
Charles E. Allen, Ex-Congressman, Salt Lake City  
W. H. Dickson, Ex-Treasurer, Salt Lake City  
John J. Daly, Bryan Elector 1896, Salt Lake City  
Thomas Kearns, President Silver King Mining Company, Salt Lake City  
George M. Cannon, Ex-Chairman Republican State Committee, Salt Lake City  
William Glassman, Editor Ogden Standard, Ogden  
P. H. Lamm, Manager Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City  
C. G. Goodwin, Editor Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City  
George Sutherland, Ex-State Senator, Salt Lake City  
David Keith, Director Silver King Mining Company, Salt Lake City  
James Iyer, Director Silver King Mining Company, Salt Lake City  
Ed. Looe, Manager Grand Central Mining Company, Provo  
M. H. Walker, President Walker Brothers Bank, Salt Lake City  
Ezra Thompson, Mayor, Salt Lake City  
Joseph Lippman, Chairman Rep. State Silver Committee 1896, Salt Lake City  
D. N. Strapp, Attorney, Salt Lake City  
J. M. Jordan, Attorney, Salt Lake City  
J. G. Lynch, Mining Broker, Salt Lake City  
Henry Knoll, Mining Broker, Salt Lake City  
W. F. James, Mine Owner, Salt Lake City  
Charles Reed, Mine Owner, Salt Lake City  
Lieutenant John C. Cannon, Salt Lake City  
Charles S. Burton, Assistant Cashier State Bank, Salt Lake City  
Alfred Decker, Kayville  
Charles Blaker, Kayville  
Captain Frank Jennings, Salt Lake City  
Colonel Neph W. Clayton, Salt Lake City  
John Seewerdt, Wholesale Merchant, Ogden  
L. S. Hills, President Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City  
T. G. Weber, Superintendent Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City  
Joseph E. Calne, Cashier Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, Salt Lake City  
John Clark, Ex-Mayor Salt Lake City

## COLORADO SILVER MEN WHO SUPPORT MCKINLEY

A. B. SEAMAN, Chairman, W. H. BRISBANE, Secretary, Denver, Colorado, August 31, 1900:

A. M. Stevenson, Late State Chairman Teller Silver Republican Committee  
J. M. Downing, Aspen  
F. C. Gandy, Denver  
J. W. Rockafellow, Gunnison  
C. H. Brickenstiel, Pueblo  
Judge Hart, Greeley  
A. J. Vivian, Greeley  
D. H. Moffat, President First National Bank, Denver  
Irring Hobert, Capitalist and Ex-Chairman Rep. State Central Committee  
N. S. Stevens, Chairman National Silver Republican Party  
Crawford Hill, Proprietor Denver Republican  
E. B. Coe, Manager Denver Times  
J. B. McMurphy, Ex-Mayor  
Charles D. Hoyt, Ex-Congressman  
W. S. Stratton, Capitalist, Colorado Springs  
J. F. Burns, Capitalist, Colorado Springs  
W. N. Dixon, District Judge, Pueblo  
G. Q. Richmond, Ex-District Judge, Cripple Creek  
Jud. Brush, Ex-Lieutenant Governor, Greeley  
Wm. Scott Lee, Ex-Mayor  
C. C. Hobery, District Judge  
John L. Roubt, Ex-Governor  
G. E. Ross-Lewin, Vice-President First National Bank, Denver  
Charles D. Dugan, Cashier Federal Bank of Commerce, Denver  
Rev. Thomas Uzzell, Methodist Clergyman, Denver  
E. B. Fields, President Telephone Co., Denver  
Rodney Curtis, President Denver Tramway Co., Denver  
C. B. Kountz, President Colorado National Bank, Denver  
Dennis Shedy, President Globe Smelter, Denver  
W. H. James, General Manager Omaha and Grant Smelter, Denver  
Dr. L. E. Lomen, General Surgeon Union Pacific Railway, Denver  
O. E. Le Ferro, District Judge, Denver  
Willard Ames, Ex-Assessor Arapahoe County, Denver  
E. F. Dunley, Clerk District Court, Denver  
Wolf Lonsdner, Merchant, Denver  
Walter S. Cheeseman, President Denver Union Water Co., Denver  
J. H. Chisler, Ex-Warden Penitentiary, Pueblo  
T. M. Boyan, Ex-United States Senator, Pueblo  
W. G. Smith, Ex-Lieutenant Governor, Golden  
Geo. Kephart, Idarado Springs  
E. M. Sabie, Lawyer, Idarado Springs  
Elmer W. Merritt, Ex-State Senator, Denver  
Paul J. Sours, Ex-State Senator, Denver  
J. S. Wolf, Ex-Internal Revenue Collector, Denver  
Frank Krull, Ex-Treasurer, Denver  
Maxey Tabor, Manager Brown Palace Hotel, Denver  
Maj. E. H. Hurlburt, Ex-Speaker Colorado House Representatives, Denver  
Simon Guggenheim, Smelter Owner, Denver  
W. A. Smith, Ex-Warden Penitentiary, Denver  
Otto Meare, Capitalist, Denver  
Henry Gohmert, President Colorado Packing & Provision Co., Denver  
Charles Kibler, Store Manufacturer, Denver  
I. E. Barcum, Judge  
E. Monash, Merchant  
John D. Flammang, Lawyer  
Frank Church, Ex-County Treasurer  
E. Bromley, State Senator  
J. C. Howell, Ex-District Judge, Pueblo  
Anthony, Cashier First National Bank, Colorado Springs  
O. H. Wood, Ex-County Clerk, Walsenburg  
Ed. F. Brown, Ex-State Senator, Cripple Creek  
O. K. Gaymon, Ex-State Senator, Brookridge  
J. W. Beaman, Sheriff, Pueblo  
J. C. Trombly, Ex-County Commissioner, Brighton  
J. W. McCreary, Ex-State Senator, Greeley  
J. M. Freeman, Ex-State Senator, Greeley  
E. J. Kelton, Ex-County Clerk, Colorado Springs  
W. G. Bryant, Denver Tramway Co., Denver  
C. C. Plumb, Ex-County Commissioner, Colorado Springs  
D. R. C. Brown, Banker and Capitalist, Aspen  
J. H. Foster, Ex-State Treasurer  
Richard Broad, Ex-Chairman Silver Republican Committee

## MONTANA SILVER MEN ARE IN FAVOR OF EXPANSION

Hon. Lee Mantle, Ex-U. S. Senator and Chairman of the Rep. State Com., Butte (Reasons given in his proclamation disbanding the Silver Republican party of Montana.)  
Hon. J. E. Richards, Ex-Governor, Butte  
Hon. W. H. Sweet, Ex-Speaker Montana House of Representatives, Butte  
W. McC. White, Chairman Silver Bow County Silver Rep. Committee, Butte  
Col. C. F. Lloyd, Lt. Col. 3d Vol. Cavalry, Grigsby's Regiment, Butte  
Col. Byron H. Cook, Lieutenant Colonel 1st Montana Volunteers, Butte  
Malcolm Gillis, Chairman Silver Bow County Republican Committee, Butte  
Hon. A. F. Bray, Merchant and Ex-Member Montana Legislature, Butte  
Col. P. B. Dolman, Ex-Trustee of Montana Soldiers Home, Butte  
Eugene Carroll, Superintendent Butte City Water Works, Butte  
Col. J. D. Jenks, Contractor, Butte  
Charles Lyford, Republican Nominee for Assessor Silver Bow County, Butte  
J. R. Thompson, Mining Broker, Butte  
J. Chauvin, Merchant, Butte  
Savin Lisa, Merchant, Butte  
C. W. Ellingwood, Merchant, Butte  
D. J. Girard, Merchant, Butte  
B. F. Plummer, Stationary Engineer, Butte  
A. J. Sullivan, Ex-Member Montana Legislature, Butte  
Silas F. King, Capitalist, Butte  
Charles Mattison, Attorney, Butte  
Charles M. Parr, Attorney, Butte  
George Haldora, Attorney, Butte  
Milos Cavanagh, Attorney, Butte  
B. N. Beebe, Clerk, Butte  
Henry C. Smith, Judge District Court, Helena  
A. J. Sullivan, Ex-Member Montana Legislature, Helena  
Hon. F. J. Edwards, Mayor of Helena, Helena  
Carl Rasch, Attorney, Helena  
A. M. Holter, Merchant, Miner and Capitalist, Helena  
W. R. Logan, Ex-Agent Blackfoot Indians, Helena  
J. E. Morse, Banker, Dillon  
A. J. Bennett, Banker, Virginia City  
Elmer Metcalf, Ranchman, Stevensburg  
Hon. D. J. Tallant, Ex-Member Montana Legislature, Great Falls  
Joseph M. Dixon, Nominee for Legislature, Missoula

General reasons for non-support of Bryan by the above named are opposition to his populist tendencies and his anti-expansion ideas.

Bushrod Wilcox, German Democrat Farmer, Pana, Ill. I have never voted the Republican ticket in my life, but with my four sons, who have always been Democrats, I will vote for McKinley this fall.  
William Bowerdock, cattle shipper, Christian County, Illinois. I have renounced Bryanism and the Democratic party, and intend to take the stump for the whole Republican ticket.  
Owen Scott, Decatur, Ill., ex-Democratic Congressman, Bloomington District. I supported General Palmer four years ago, but as a Gold Democrat. The only course open to me this year is to vote for McKinley.  
Editor Donald of the Volksblatt, Rock Island, Ill. I have been a Democrat for years and worked hard for Bryan in 1896. I was one of the speakers at the pro-Bryan mass meeting in Chicago last spring. I have given the questions involved in this campaign careful thought and will support McKinley and the whole Republican ticket.  
Dr. Jules Kohl, prominent surgeon, ex-member State Board of Health under Altgeld, St. Clair County, Illinois. I am opposed to 16 to 1 and the cry about militarism.  
George Crosby, Belleville, Ill., farmer. I am opposed to the socialist tendencies of the Democratic party.  
Louis Kuntz, T. Buettner, Conrad Witte, Ralph Martin, all of Chicago and all German Democrats. We are for McKinley because he is opposed to 16 to 1.  
Carl Zwanzig, owner of the Volksblatt, Ottawa, Ill. I am in favor of expansion.  
Judge George W. Wall, Duquoin, Ill., former Judge of the Appellate Court of the Third Judicial District, and two sons. We cannot stand for the money plank of Bryanism.  
William K. Murphy, Pinckneyville, Ill., ex-State Senator, former Internal Revenue collector, Calao District, under Cleveland. I am opposed to the money plank of the Democratic platform.  
Marshall J. Browning, Sparta, Ill., coal operator. The money plank of Bryanism is not to my belief.  
James E. Miller, Lincoln, Ill., prominent lawyer. I am bitterly against free silver and strongly in favor of the continuance of the McKinley administration.  
Edward Willasey, Kansas, Edgar County, Ill., prominent Jewish merchant. I am against free silver, race favoritism in the gubernatorial campaign, and for McKinley's protective administration.  
W. L. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill., map publisher. I have voted for nine Democratic Presidential candidates, but cannot vote for Bryanism, anarchism, socialism, Populism or 16 to 1.  
R. V. Galt, Jundock, Ill. I voted for Bryan in 1896, but Democracy no longer has any charms for me.  
Dick Damon, Hancock County, Illinois, stock dealer. It is better to be a patriot than a partisan, and I can no longer follow the precepts of a party that always goes "right" the government. McKinley's foreign policy is the correct one, and I, with my two sons, will vote for him.  
C. P. Elders, Cartersville, Ill. I voted for Bryan in 1896, but I am against him now, and have accepted the presidency of the McKinley-Yates Club at Cartersville.  
Patrick J. White, Pana, Ill., prominent Irish-American. I never voted the Republican ticket in my life, neither did my father, but this time the whole family, consisting of four sons, my father and myself, will vote the straight Republican ticket from top to bottom.  
Charles Fowler, Watska, Ill., life-long Democrat and four years ago a Palmer man. I have always been a Democrat, but I want good, honest money, the stars and stripes to be maintained, the wheels of prosperity to keep whirling round, and our laboring classes to have plenty of work, with my whole family, I am therefore for McKinley.

## WYOMING VOTERS WHO HAVE RETURNED TO MCKINLEY

Hon. J. M. Wilson, Sheep Business, Douglas, Wyo.  
Hon. Timothy Kinney, Sheep Business, Rock Springs, Wyo.  
Hon. Melvin Nichols, (Supported Bryan on Silver Issue, formerly a Republican), Sundance, Wyo.  
Hon. A. D. Chamberlain, Prosperity, Douglas, Wyo.  
Hon. John Beckwith, Prosperity, Evanston, Wyo.  
Silas Guthrie, Sheep Business, Moorcroft, Wyo.  
William Daloy, Sheep Business, Rawlins, Wyo.  
Thomas Painter, Prosperity, Evanston, Wyo.  
A. M. Buice, Sheep Business, Lander, Wyo.  
Hon. John McDermott, Sheep Business, Glendo, Wyo.  
E. J. Kelton, Prosperity, Douglas, Wyo.  
Hon. D. A. Kingsbury, Prosperity, Buffalo, Wyo.  
Thomas Reed, Prosperity, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
W. W. Crook, M. D., Prosperity, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
John Cahill, Prosperity, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
Frank Bon, Prosperity, Cheyenne, Wyo.

S. S. Harper, Philadelphia, Pa., manager of the Bed Rock Dredging Co. Bryan's election would unsettle business.  
H. H. Grace of Wisconsin, Democratic candidate for Mayor of West Superior two years ago.  
Frank Jones, a leading Democrat of New Hampshire and a large contributor to Democratic campaign funds.  
The Rev. P. M. Nyström of Iowa, who stamped among the Swedes in South Dakota and Nebraska four years ago.  
Col. J. C. Wear, Poplar Bluff, Mo., prominent for years in Missouri Democratic politics.  
Gen. D. N. McIntyre, former Attorney-General of Missouri and an ex-Confederate soldier.  
On the Massachusetts list are: Charles Francis Adams, Alpheus S. Hardy, John T. Wheelburg, former manager of Governor Russell's campaign; Henry W. Lamb, President of the New England Free Trade League; Charles A. Conrad, once a Democratic candidate for Congress.  
Col. R. E. Anderson of Hannibal, Mo., a life-long Democrat. Wants the American flag to stay where it is.  
James Nolan, farmer, 72 years of age, Old Ripley Township, Bond County, Illinois. "Under the last Democratic administration I fed two or three tramps every day and sometimes even more than that. Now I have not seen a tramp since the Democrats went out of power, and if you fellows are smart enough to keep the tramps away I'm going with you this time."

Twenty-seven members of the Nichols family, Burlington Junction, Mo.  
A. R. Haughwout, Webb City, Mo. Sound money.  
John T. Grow, prominent attorney, New York. "I shall not support William J. Bryan this Presidential year, nor can I in any respect sustain the declaration of anti-imperialism, anti-expansion and anti-militarism, contained in the Bryan Kansas City Democratic platform; they are bogies to frighten the timid voters."  
George W. Rutherford, Populist, Salem, Ill. Is convinced that America does not need 46-cent dollars.  
Col. M. M. Price, Populist, Woonsocket, S. D. Prosperity.  
Frank Kimler, Leroy, Ill., a life-long Democrat. Prosperity and national honor.  
Thomas M. Smith, grain and implement dealer, Kinmundy, Ill. McKinley's election is for the best interests of the people.  
General Ferdinand C. Latrobe, old-line Democrat, Baltimore, Md. Served several terms as Mayor of the city. No use for Bryanism.  
Gustav H. Schwab, agent North German Lloyd Steamship Company, New York. Sound money.  
Judge E. P. Wheeler, New York. Sound money.  
Judge W. H. Peckham, New York. Sound money.  
Henry Appothor, Ashtabula, O., and formerly Democratic railroad commissioner and member of the Ohio legislature. Cannot stand the Kansas City platform. Resigned as a Democratic member of the railroad board.

W. W. Bryan, Populist and farmer, Waco, Mo., a distant relative of William Jennings Bryan. Prosperity.  
John Barkley, Populist, Smithfield, Mo. Expansion.  
W. W. McDowell, Populist, Smithfield, Mo. Expansion.  
John Lochin, road commissioner, Carl Junction, Mo. Prosperity.  
Judge J. P. de Mattos, New Whatcom, Wash., formerly Mayor and member of the legislature. Expansion and prosperity.  
L. J. Canaan, Michigan. All of Mr. Bryan's predictions of 1896 were false. He has opened a second battle on prosperity.  
Gundlach family, about 30 votes, Belleville, Ill.  
Samuel Brown, farmer, Old Ripley Township, Bond County, Ill. Prosperity.  
Richard A. Montgomery, a prominent attorney of Lansing, Mich., has come over to the Republican party since four years ago, and was a delegate to the Michigan state convention.  
Hon. Allen B. Morse, of Iowa, Mich., who was a Gold-Democrat in '96, is an out-and-out McKinley man now and will make speeches for McKinley during the campaign. Morse was formerly Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, having been elected as a Democrat, and in 1892 was the Democratic candidate for Governor.  
Charles H. O'Donald, of Clare, Mich., a prominent shingle manufacturer, supported Bryan four years ago, but now says that the Republicans have demonstrated the truth of their claims in 1896, and that he wants no change; so will vote for McKinley.  
Captain John W. Toler, Carbondale, Ill., postmaster under President Cleveland.  
B. A. Jamison, of Seneca, Md., Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth Maryland District in 1896. "Bryan's evasion of the money question convinces me that either he has ceased to believe in 16 to 1, or else is afraid to preach that doctrine because of the belief that it would hurt his chances of election. My confidence in him as a leader and as a sincere man is gone."  
Hon. C. E. Early, prominent lawyer and old-line Democrat, Cripple Creek, Colo. "President McKinley's eminent services as a soldier, statesman and President of the United States commend him most favorably to the people and a change would create panic and work disaster."  
S. S. Blum, merchant, Deadwood, S. D. "I voted for Bryan in 1896. He made us believe this free silver remedy was the proper thing for the bad times. Well, we have had splendid times since McKinley was elected, and I have come to believe that Mr. Bryan is an unscrupulous politician, ambitious for his personal ends and nothing else."  
General W. H. Hardin, Owensboro, Ky. Will support the Republican candidate for Governor, Goebellism.  
John A. Gillespie, farmer, Keyesport, Ill. Prosperity.  
Joseph Morwitz, president of the German Democrat Publishing Company, of Philadelphia. "From the information I have been able to obtain as to the attitude of the German Americans in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, all centers in which not only their votes, but their influence will be very strong and possibly decisive, I believe that it is overwhelmingly against Bryan."  
W. C. Stripling, a dry goods merchant of Fort Worth, Tex. "Bryan is pledged to free silver, but nobody in our country believes he will touch it, and few want it."  
Judge W. W. Gatewood, Carlsbad, N. M. Favors expansion. Imperialism is a bug-a-boo. Wants sound money.  
Colonel Gentry, member of the staff of the Democratic Governor of Kentucky. McKinley's administration has been a success.

John W. Sullivan, member of the Democratic county central committee, San Jose, Cal. "We have been sitting for fifty years on the extreme western edge of American commercial and general business development. We have felt the effect thereof in a slow rate of growth and a minor influence in the councils of the Union. It is a notorious fact that California has been rated as 'small potatoes and few in the hill' in the busy East. Pacific and Oriental Expansion will change all that. It is in the interest of every Californian, of whatever political faith, to stand in with the policy of Pacific and Oriental Expansion. And I very much mistake the temper of our people if they do not take that view of the case."  
Police Judge Frank Freer, Fort Smith, Ark. "I don't like Bryan's policy. As for those islands over there, we've got 'em and ought to keep 'em. Yes, gentlemen, if I were a young man I'd vote the Republican ticket." Has since said he "felt like a young man."  
James E. Miller, prominent attorney Lincoln, Ill., formerly master in chancery under Democratic regime. Wants no change of policy at home or abroad.  
Louis H. Breker, prominent Democrat of St. Charles, Mo. "The moment the Democratic party condemned President McKinley for what its leaders style his 'imperialistic' policy, that moment I decided that they ceased to be fair-minded and patriotic citizens."  
L. L. Rubel, of Bridgeford & Co., stove founders, Louisville, Ky. Objects to the control of the minority politicians who rule by Goebellism.  
Wilson Alpersen, silver mine owner, Spokane, Wash. The free silver sentiment of Washington has been on its deathbed for four years. We know what expansion is to the Pacific coast, and we are for it."  
Charletant Lewis, editor New York Evening Post. Is an anti-expansionist, but will vote for McKinley on the money issue.  
The Grabenkrueger family, 12 votes, Nashville, Ill. Sound money.  
J. W. Hanford, formerly a traveling man, at present merchant, Carbondale, Ill.  
Judge W. P. Lightfoot, police justice, Carbondale, Ill.  
Edward K. Porter, druggist and schoolmaster of Bryan, Carbondale, Ill.  
Charles Thomas, blacksmith, Carbondale, Ill.  
J. H. Thomas, ex-Collector of the Port, Annapolis, Md. Opposed to 16 to 1.  
C. F. Gunther, ex-alderman and prominent candy manufacturer, Chicago. Let well enough alone. "The people are buying quantities of luxuries they could not formerly afford."  
J. L. Babler, El Dorado Springs, Mo., old-line Democrat. "The gold standard has had the opposite effect from what Bryan predicted. Everybody is prosperous."  
R. Mabry, Altamont, Ill. Prosperity and against "isms."  
William Soaps, Altamont, Ill. Prosperity.  
Judge J. C. Mitchell, leading attorney, Ottumwa, Ill. For expansion. Says, "Imperialism? It is rhetorical babble—sheet-iron thunder, noisy, but not dangerous."  
John W. Overstreet, attorney, Macomb, Ga. Sound money.  
J. W. Hargh, agent Adams Express Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill. Prosperity.  
Harry Bramble, late sergeant Co. H, Forty-second United States Volunteers, Watertown, S. D. Expansion issue.  
John L. Hopkins, merchant, Carter, Ill. Prosperity.  
Geo. W. Tubbs, Salem, Ill.  
Horace F. Temple, proprietor Republican, West Chester, Pa.  
W. R. Curran, county judge, Pekin, Ill.  
Prof. S. S. Hamill, Bryan's teacher of elocution, Salem, Ill.



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1900.

## FAVOR M'KINLEY AND CONTINUED PROSPERITY.

### Peculiar Position of the South- ern Business Men.

#### Emphatic in Favor of Sound Money and Protection, and Are Satisfied to Let Well Enough Alone.

The South is becoming thoroughly awakened to the fact that the policies of the Republican party—protection, expansion and sound money—are those that will best promote the industries of that section of the country. The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore has collected another broadside of Southern opinion on the issues of the day, this time from bankers. The Southern bankers as a rule coincide with the opinions of the manufacturers, and here is what some of them say:

E. L. Foster, vice-president of the Bank of Anderson County, Coal Creek, Tenn.: "While I was a Democrat and voted three times for Cleveland, I do not see what could be done from a mere human standpoint—that would be more disastrous to the business interests of the country, and therefore to every interest, than the election of Bryan. The gold standard of money must be maintained, imperialism or no imperialism."

A. S. Reed, cashier, Bertram, Texas: "While a very large majority of people in this section will vote for Bryan for President, because he is their party nominee, still the honest conviction of the best business men is that they would really prefer to see Mr. McKinley re-elected, believing that such reelection would be the better end to insure a continuance of the present prosperity."

H. F. Schweer, cashier First National Bank, Denton, Texas: "I firmly believe that Bryan's election would bring financial disaster over our beloved country, degradation to our flag wherever it floats; McKinley's election, continued prosperity and all nations honor our flag wherever it is thrown to the breeze."

H. W. Showalter, assistant cashier, Ritchie County Bank, Harrisville, W. Va.: "Democrats and Republicans both say that times are better now than ever before in the country's history. McKinley, protection and sound money is the cry from all lips."

Joseph S. Davis, cashier First National Bank, Albany, Ga.: "The conservative business men of the South, almost without exception, regard the doctrine of free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver as a menace to the country's prosperity. But what the result would be should Mr. Bryan be elected would require a prescience beyond human to declare with certainty."

W. E. Satterfield, cashier People's National Bank, New Iberia, La.: "The country has never been so prosperous as since the election of Mr. McKinley. We want to see his good work continued. No Bryan."

G. W. Saxon, president Capital City Bank, Tallahassee, Fla.: "The political party that maintains an honest, stable currency, with open doors for foreign trade, will, in my opinion, best subserve the business interests of the country."

J. K. Ragsdale, Blair, S. C.: "The average business man believes that the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency of the United States would cause a money panic."

F. A. Piper & Co., bankers, Uvalde, Texas: "We are doing well; be satisfied and let it alone."

W. S. Wilson, cashier Deposit Bank, Eminence, Ky.: "It is my opinion that the election of Mr. McKinley will be for the business interests of the country. Imperialism is only a scare that we can nothing for. I am a Democrat, but I am convinced it is to our interest to make no change in the President."

P. A. Ball, cashier American National Bank, Port Smith, Ark.: "This section of country never before enjoyed so great a degree of prosperity as at the present time. We are well satisfied with McKinley's administration, and for my part apprehend that a change would prove most disastrous to every business enterprise."

A. E. Watson, president First National Bank, Marlin, Texas: "The business outlook is good. In our opinion the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency would be very disastrous to every business interest in the country."

William Powell, cashier Bank of Calhoun, Calhoun, Ga.: "I am a Northerner. While he (Mr. Bryan) might not be able to foist his free silver issue upon the country, it would be dangerous to give him the chance to do so, and only for the race question, I believe that this would be the verdict at the polls of many thousands of the voters of Georgia."

O. F. Luttrell, cashier Bank of Brewton, Brewton, Ala.: "It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the leading business men that the business and commercial interests of the country will be best subserved by the election of Mr. McKinley. No one denies that the election of Bryan would be adverse to all business."

J. B. Carter, president Gribble-Carter Wholesale Grain Co., Sherman, Texas: "As for presidential candidates I do not think it advisable to make a change at this particular time."

O. W. Arnett, Fairmont, W. Va.: "Bryan's election would mean disaster to business, destruction of public confidence, the return of panics, the reduction of work and wages, and the repetition of the scenes of hardship which filled the land during the last Democratic administration."

O. G. Bournan, Citizens' National Bank, Hillsboro, Texas: "I believe that the business interests of the country would be injured less by the election of President McKinley than Mr. Bryan."

## "DEAR BOY" LETTERS—NO. 8

My Dear Boy:

So old man Skinner says that there will be war in the Philippines for twenty years yet; that we will soon see the time when men will be conscripted in every township for service in China, and that we are bound to have a financial crash next spring, and then the poor people will see the hardest times they ever saw.

Well, I guess the old man is a typical Democrat. He certainly has all the symptoms. Perhaps I had better tell you what the symptoms are.

There are certain constitutional characteristics which distinguish the Democratic party and opposite characteristics which distinguish the Republican party. When I tell you what they are, you will see why I want you to be a Republican.

1. The Democrats are pessimistic. They always look on the dark side. They perpetually expect evil ahead and see nothing but the evil in the things that now are. You pick up an average Democratic platform and you find it full of phrases like the following: "We protest," "we denounce," "we disapprove," "we view with alarm." One of the strongest reasons against the party is that they are always striving to make the people discontented with their lot and to fill them with anxious forebodings for the future. Right in the middle of abundance and cheer and victory, they insist that we are all going "to the bow-wow's."

Now it is the nature of Republicans to be optimistic. The Republican party sees the bright side. "Thankful for the blessings of the past, they look forward with confidence to the future. They expect good things and the expectation helps bring good things to pass. They rejoice in the greatness and prosperity of our highly favored land. They look upon our schools and churches, our farms and factories, our army and navy, and their platforms contain phrases like these: "Thankful for the past," "we rejoice," "we congratulate," "we point with pride." They bring to the people a sense of hope and cheer and content. Be a Republican, my boy, and "keep sweet." Don't let yourself get snarled and pessimistic.

2. The Democratic party seems unable to learn from experience. One reason why I fit in easily into the Republican party is because I can learn from experience. Eight years ago I owned a free trader. I read about free trade in a book and was convinced. It was a very nice book and the free trade theory was presented in a very nice way. I still insist that free trade is a nice thing in a book so long as you keep it in the book; but when you take it out of the book and apply it to wool and eggs and pig iron and things, it doesn't work worth a cent. The experience of this country from 1890 to 1897 made me a protectionist. But our Democratic friends have failed to learn the lesson. In their platform this year they still denounce our protective tariff law.

If there is anything positively settled by the experience of nations, it is that the best standard for a nation's currency and for the world's currency is gold. For centuries the nations bungled along endeavoring to keep up two standards, silver and gold, with the result that the comparative values of the two metals were constantly changing and the cheaper one driving the other out of circulation, making currency scarce, values uncertain, exchange troublesome and commerce difficult. Through experience, the nations, one after another, learned that the honest way and the best way is to have one standard and that standard the best money—gold—with a hundred cents' worth of gold in the dollar. We have learned that, since a standard dollar is a measure of value, it should contain the value that it represents.

All civilized people in the world have learned this except the Populist-Democratic party. They come out this year of our Lord 1900 and propose to roll back the wheels of progress and return to the financial ways of barbarism. Now the Republican party does learn by experience. It keeps up with the procession. When a thing has been tried and found wanting, the Republican party drops it. When a thing has been proved to be good by experience, the Republican party sticks to it. My boy, the Republican party is not perfect by a long way. It has some men in it who are not good. Any great party must have some such in a world like this. But many sometimes make mistakes. But the broad political principles of the party are true and right and it is the party that learns from experience. You be a Republican and you will not be sorry.

### YOUR FATHER.

**Who Fills the Dinner Pail?**

Every full dinner pail contains these articles:

2 ham sandwiches.....	5 cents
2 eggs.....	3 cents
Bread and butter.....	2 cents
Tomato.....	2 cents
Pie or pudding.....	3 cents
Sugar, salt and pepper.....	1 cent
Fruit.....	2 cents
Drink.....	2 cents

Total.....20 cents

The farmer produces all of these except the coffee or tea, and perhaps not all of the sugar.

It is to the interest of the farmer to see that the wage earner has a chance to live such as he has enjoyed during the Republican administration.

**Too Much Prosperity for Wicks.**

Jack Wicks, the sawmill proprietor of Quicksilver Mountain, Mont., has joined the Missouri railroad magnates in declaring against too much prosperity. Jack Wicks is going to vote for Bryan. He says so himself, and is entirely frank about the reason.

"Why," he is reported to have said, "three or four years ago I could get all the help I wanted at almost any price. I offered, and could not pay days of two or three months if I chose, and the men would stay with me. Now I am paying men \$50 a month and their keep and have hard work to get them and harder work to keep them. If I even look crosswise at one of them, he calls for his time and his money. I don't dare to let a pay day go by or my camp would soon be deserted. Vote for McKinley and keep up this condition of affairs? Well, I guess not."

**Money in Circulation.**

The money in circulation in 1870 was \$375,212,794; in 1900 it was \$2,000,088,042, or three times as great. And this under a gold standard where all dollars are of equal value.

## NEARLY ALL TIN PLATE PRODUCED AT HOME.

### Striking Instance of the Value of Protec- tive Tariff.

The Democrats have a fashion of claiming that the tin plate duty is an imposition on American consumers. Without the duty which was originally imposed by the McKinley law of 1890, the tin plate manufacture would never have been begun in the United States.

To-day nearly all the tin plate used in the country is of domestic manufacture. The factories give employment directly to thousands of men and indirectly to other thousands who produce the iron which goes into the plate.

The United States imports and production from 1892 to 1898, inclusive, have been as follows, in long tons:

	Production.	Imports.	Total.
1892.....	18,803	268,472	287,275
1893.....	55,182	252,155	308,337
1894.....	74,200	215,068	289,268
1895.....	113,600	210,546	324,146
1896.....	100,302	110,171	210,473
1897.....	256,598	83,831	340,429
1898.....	320,015	67,222	387,237

Total.....1,005,780 1,220,484 2,226,270

Prices have gone down as the result of home manufacture.

	Domestic.	Imported.
1892.....	\$5.44	\$5.34
1893.....	5.15	5.16
1894.....	4.57	4.57
1895.....	3.00	3.00
1896.....	3.40	3.40
1897.....	3.05	3.00
1898.....	2.85	4.00

The creation of the tin plate industry stands as one of the most marked instances of success in the history of the country. The Republican principle of protection is directly responsible for the establishment of this new industry on American soil.

## SHALL THIS RETURN?

(From the Chicago Inter Ocean, Dec. 13, 1893.)

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—A circular was issued to-day to landlords by the associations for the unemployed, asserting that 80,000 workmen having as many persons dependent upon them, are unable to find employment and asking that no rent be required of such until they are employed. Another appeal addressed to the citizens of Boston, asks them to see that the city provides work. A movement is on foot for a procession of the unemployed on the common, and a meeting in Faneuil Hall next Tuesday.

### Factories Are All Busy.

J. W. Knapp, the chief inspector of the Ohio department of workshops and factories, has just made his annual report for the year ending Nov. 15, 1899. The year's work ended on that day, the date being fixed by statute. He says regarding the general conditions:

"Everywhere the inspector found the factories crowded to their fullest capacity, and straining every point to fill their orders. The hum of the machinery was as music to the ears of the mechanic, and seemed to serve the purpose of lightening the burden of his labors and leave impressed on his countenance the smile of contentedness."

This is why Ohio will go Republican this year.

### B. H. Roberts Doubtful About Utah.

Brigham H. Roberts of Utah will be well remembered by the American people on account of the struggle over his seat in the House of Representatives. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat. Here are his ideas on Utah:

"Candor compels me to admit that Utah is a doubtful State. Four years ago Mr. Bryan carried it by 51,000, but there has been a marked change in sentiment since that time, and it is a serious question whether the Republicans will not win this fall. Most of those who had left the party on the silver issue have returned to the fold, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of expansion."

## ISSUE BOILED DOWN.

"Shall we run our mills full time, our mines and our factories full time and find a market for our surplus abroad, or shall we shut down one third of our producing capacity in order to oblige Mr. Bryan? There is the labor question boiled down, and that is the main issue or a part of it. I contend that the main issue of this campaign is free silver, and every collateral issue that has been injected in this campaign has been for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of our working people."—Chairman M. A. Hanna.



## FARMERS NOT DECEIVED BY BRYAN'S ARGUMENTS.

The total increase of the value of farm animals between 1896 and 1899 was \$501,444,474. This and the increase in crop values represents an enormous gain to the farmers. The total gain is as follows:

TOTAL INCREASE IN VALUE—1896.	
Farm animals.....	\$501,444,474
Corn.....	138,203,143
Cotton.....	71,221,103
Oats.....	65,062,942
Hay.....	23,780,576
Potatoes.....	17,346,482
Wheat.....	8,042,730
Barley.....	7,103,015
Rye.....	2,253,340
Buckwheat.....	881,338

Total.....\$890,040,260

The figures on farm animals include the value of horses, mules, cows, other cattle and sheep, but not swine.

The farmers are not to be fooled by Mr. Bryan's statement made in accepting the Populist and Free Silverite nominations. Mr. Bryan then said:

"The prosperity argument which the Republicans bring forward will not deceive the farmer."

Neither will the possession of the man-made dollar in the farmer's pocket deceive him.

He knows enough to continue prosperity.

### Only a D—n Fool.

An Ohio sheriff was taking a crazy man to the Columbus asylum the other day on the train. At the next station another sheriff with another lunatic got on. The sheriffs knew each other and got talking, placing the two crazy men in the seat before them. They also, of course, got into conversation, one asking his neighbor where he was going.

"I am going to the asylum at Columbus," said Crazy No. 1.

"What is your trouble?" asked Crazy No. 2.

"Business reverses and heavy financial losses several years ago upset my mind and I have been gradually growing worse. Now let me ask where you are going."

"Why, I am going to Columbus to enter an asylum, too."

"Indeed, what is the matter with you?"

"Imperalism sent me crazy."

"Imperalism, humph! you are not crazy at all, you are only a d—n fool."

### More Freight Carried.

According to "Poor's Manual of Railroads," which is about to be issued, the quantity of freight carried by all the railroads of the United States in 1899 was 320,000,000,000 ton-miles; that is, the equivalent of carrying one hundred and twenty-six billion five hundred and ninety-one tons of freight the distance of one mile. This is the largest on record in the history of the country, and is only another proof of the prosperity of the nation.

### Like Joseph's Coat.

My platform is like Joseph's coat, a crazy quilt to get a vote. The wildest hobby I will mount, if I can call it paramount.

Come ye to me, who nurse a sore, And I will cure you, I am sure. On one thing only I am intent— I want to be your President.

## SIMON GREY'S FAMILY.

A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE.

BY ALMA L. PARKER, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

### CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

"Well, don't worry, father. Do the best you can, and if you can't pay the mortgage I'll pay it for you."

"You are a good girl, Vinnie. My! but we'd be proud of you if you'd only let Glen Harrington alone."

Vinnie smiled, but she did not answer him. They had argued that subject so many times that she tried to avoid it.

"Well, Vinnie," he said finally, "I must bid you good-by, and hurry back to Boonsville to buy those calves 'fore Harrington gets them." So saying, he was gone.

The next day Vinnie received a postal card, stating that he had got his revenge on "old man Harrington," so she presumed he had made his purchase.

The spring rains came. The sun shone and nourished the growing corn. The wheat crop had ripened, and harvest time arrived. The price of wheat was getting higher every day. When Simon's wheat was threshed he ordered it put in a bin, to wait there for the highest market price. He now spent his time watching the markets.

"Cynthia," he said one day, "it looks as though we may get \$1 per bushel."

"I don't see how it could be, Simon, when McKinley is President."

"Well, you needn't think that McKinley has anything to do with it. It's because of the scarcity in foreign lands."

"Oh," said Cynthia, and she wondered if Simon had suddenly turned into a "supply and demand" theorist.

"There is one reason," he continued, "why I hate to see wheat go up, and that is because it gives the Republicans a chance to grow. They never stop to reason about the scarcity of an article."

"I heard the other day that silver was going down. Why is that, Simon?"

"Oh, that's the Government's fault. I dare say that those silver miners hate McKinley."

"I don't believe it is right, Simon, to blame the Government with everything bad, and for every thing good give something else the credit. I don't understand how silver can go down and wheat go up, when the Populist speakers used to say they always fluctuated together."

"They do fluctuate together usually, but you must remember, Cynthia, that there are exceptions to all rules, and this case is simply an exception to that rule. That's all."

"There must be lots of exceptions to rules this summer. I think if there's many more, some of the rules will have to be changed. I never saw eggs and butter a better price this time of the year. Wonder what corn will be worth?"

"Well, Cynthia, that will be just according to the extent of the crop. Last year corn went down to 10c and the country is full of old corn. If we should have another big crop it won't be worth husking, in my opinion. Conditions have to be just right to get good prices when we have gold-standard money."

"Well, I hope, Simon, that the price of corn will be another exception to the rule, so beside paying the mortgage we might build an addition on the house."

"Don't count on anything of that kind, Cynthia. If we can make enough to eat and wear we ought to be satisfied, for that will be doing exceedingly well during the next four years. We may all go to the poorhouse yet."

"I guess there's not much danger, with the granary full of \$1 wheat."

And so it proved to be. Simon sold his wheat for \$1 per bushel and paid every cent of the mortgage. Many of his neighbors did the same.

Corn was a good crop, too, and high priced, and Simon decided to husk it.

"I am so glad, Simon," said Cynthia, "that your predictions do not come true."

"It's just another exception to the rule," said Simon.

"Peers to me," said Jimmie, "that you're kind of cornered, pa."

### CHAPTER VI.

The Spanish-American War.

The following winter the Maine was sunk by a foreign foe, and over 200 American sailors murdered. Simon was extremely anxious for us to let Spain "then and there." But President McKinley, knowing that we should not make an accusation without proof, waited until it was proven that the Spanish were the perpetrators of the crime, and until this nation should be in readiness to settle the difficulty quickly.

"I never saw the like," said Simon; "how outlandish slow they are up there in Washington. I suppose McKinley's waiting for Hanna, or somebody else, to tell him to go. I'll bet if Bryan was President of the United States Spain never would have sunk the Maine. They'd have been afraid to. I tell you if I was President of the United States and another nation sneaked around and blew up one of our ships, or plucked out one of our ships, I'd do the same as

if another man had struck me. I'd strike back, quicker than lightning. I wouldn't wait for a proof, or to get my weapons all polished and in order. I'd just simply give him the full benefit of my bare fist. I would lick him, just as I am."

"Ah, pa," said Jimmie; "I remember one time of your plucking onto a man just as you were, and he made you say 'ough!'"

"Jimmie, you don't know what you are talking about. I was discussing the affairs of nations. I tell you, it is un-American-like, to let them Spaniards think us afraid of 'em."

"Pa," said Anna, "if you don't watch yourself, you will be a perpetual fault-finder. I believe our government will settle this difficulty all right. Anyway, they surely know more about it than we do."

"Never mind, my daughter; you'll get tired a-waitin' till McKinley declares war against Spain. I don't believe he'll ever do it. He don't care anything about the starving Cubans, or our national honor. He is there for the purpose of helping the rich men; he don't care how many helpless people starve."

"Well, Simon," said Cynthia, "so far he hasn't hurt us any. I never saw times improve faster for the laboring classes. Wages are high; everybody has work, and prices for farmers' products are getting better all the time."

Their conversation was here interrupted by Mary entering the room. She had been to Boonsville and brought the mail.

"War is declared," she said.

"Is it possible?" said Simon in astonishment.

"Hurrah for McKinley!" Jimmie shouted.

"Jimmie!" said Simon, impatiently.

"Be quiet. Who told you, Mary, that war is declared?"

"The newspaper says so," said Mary, and so it proved to be. Simon was "fooled" again, as Cynthia expressed it, for in big, black letters the paper announced that war had been declared against Spain, and the President had called for 75,000 volunteers.

Boonsville was in a state of excitement, and young men commenced to talk of joining the army. People wondered how long and disastrous the war would be.

Political Simon said the war would prove what kind of stuff McKinley was made of. He said he had no confidence in him for managing a war. There never was but one Republican that he ever knew capable of doing such a thing, and that was Abraham Lincoln, and if he was a living to-day he would not be a Republican.

All eyes were now toward McKinley. A great responsibility rested upon his shoulders. As commander-in-chief of the army and navy he was at the head and directed all.

About the first order he gave was to the Asiatic squadron, and we all know his result.

Commodore Dewey, following the order of his commander-in-chief, sunk the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. No such battle had ever been known in the history of the world, and Dewey became a national hero.

In the meantime the Flying Squadron and Admiral Sampson's fleet went in search of Spain's Atlantic fleet, supposed to be near the West Indies.

Young men were still hurrying to the front, and among the volunteers was Glen Harrington.

It was hard for Vinnie to bid him good-by, but he said he felt it his duty to go. Long were the farewell words, and Vinnie's eyes followed him as he walked away to board the train that was to bear him to the coast. She was proud of her lover, and she admired him, more than ever, for wanting to be a soldier, yet the thought of his going filled her with dread.

Many soldier boys would lay down their lives. Would he be one of those called to die for his country?

The thought filled her with dreeds and the true meaning of war came to her.

Simon was very much surprised when he heard that Glen Harrington had enlisted.

"Cynthia," he said, "I am glad he's gone, and I hope he'll never return."

"Why, Simon Grey, how dare you talk so?"

"I didn't exactly mean that I wish he'd get shot, but I wish he'd stay in Cuba. It would make one less Republican vote in Boonsville, besides saving us the unpleasantness of a Republican son-in-law."

"Well, Simon, we might get a son-in-law with a worse fault than votin' the Republican ticket. Let's not ridicule the Republicans now. They have done all right so far. Wait till they do wrong."

(To be continued.)

**Value of the New Industry.**

The value of the American tin plate produced in the United States from 1892 to 1898, both years inclusive, was \$70,807,000. All of this vast sum would have gone abroad but for the establishment of the industry in America, made possible by the protective tariff. That's Republicanism.







## The Antioch News.

J. J. BURKE, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

### EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Passenger trains Nos. 33 and 35 on the Monon came together in a head-on collision on the curve south of Monticello, Ind. Three persons were injured. The engines were buried in each other and the baggage cars were badly damaged.

A fire broke out on the docks of the Atlantic Transport line on the North River, New York, but it was checked in about an hour. It destroyed one of the piers of the company, with all the merchandise on it. The loss is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Brooklyn . . . 51	52 Chicago . . . 44
Pittsburg . . 70	58 St. Louis . . 42
Philadelphia 72	62 Cincinnati . . 42
Boston . . . 65	60 New York . . 35

An edict in reply to Li Hung Chang's memorial to the emperor's dowager has been published in Peking in the emperor's name. It lays blame on the emperor and ministers for the trouble with foreigners and says that the emperor himself is blameable for having listened to their advice.

Eight persons were injured, one of them fatally, in a collision between a Calumet electric car and the engine of a Lake Shore and Michigan Southern suburban train at 70th street and Stony Island avenue, Chicago. The car was reduced to splinters and the tender of the passenger train forced from the track.

While the prohibition special with John G. Woolley and party aboard was nearing the Union depot at Louisville, the engine jumped a frog, tore itself loose from the head sleeper, and, with the four hand wheels of the tender bumping along the ties, finally stopped with a crash that gave every one on board a severe shaking up.

A ghastly discovery was made near Boiesman, Minn., when the badly decomposed bodies of Charles Daw and Jacob Smith, two well-to-do farmers, were found buried in an old well. Daw and Smith had been missing since last July. They had just sold their farms to a man named Gordon, who alleged that he paid Daw \$3,000 and Smith a large sum.

Seventeen picketers returning to their homes in a wagon were all more or less seriously injured by a collision with a suburban rapid transit trolley car at Pittsburg. One of the occupants of the wagon, a child named John Schmidt, was seriously injured. The accident was caused by the failure of the motorman to control his car on the slippery rail.

The body of Lawson Earwood, aged 20 years, with the skull crushed, apparently by a blunt instrument, was found on the Ohio River road three miles below Gallipolis, Ohio. Edward Burnett, who was last seen with Earwood in a wagon, was arrested. He tells a story about the horse running away, but the evidence that Earwood was murdered seems conclusive.

Seven thousand pounds of dynamite in the powder magazine at the Spruce mine, about half a mile from Eveleville, Minn., blew up. The loss in the city is estimated at \$30,000. The damage done to the Spruce mine was about \$3,000, the mine laboratory and warehouse being totally wrecked. At least 200 people were hurt more or less by the shock or by shattered glass.

The authorities at Washington have sent to Postmaster McGinnis of the Indianapolis office a ruling that if a woman employed in the Indianapolis post-office gets married she must resign her position and leave the government service. The decision was reached after an application was made to the department to retain Mrs. Anna Daily, former postmistress at Irvington, in a clerkship in the city delivery department until Jan. 1. Mrs. Daily was married recently.

### BREVITIES.

Exploding calcium caused a panic in the Star Theater, Milwaukee.

Clara Barton asks for material to build homes for the Texas flood sufferers.

William J. McCawley, actor, was shot and killed by Pearl Newman in Huntington, W. Va.

Miss Addie J. Howard of Watertown, N. Y., has sued her mother for wages as kitchen maid.

Four persons—one of them a woman—were killed in a political street riot in Guayama, Porto Rico.

Bank Wrecker D. D. Dare is reported to be in Alexandria, Egypt, by a German traveler who says he met him there.

Old Dominion Line steamship Hamilton ran into and sunk the schooner A. A. Shaw. The Shaw's crew was rescued.

Mrs. H. E. Butterfield of St. Paul has found that a former sweetheart has left her \$200,000 worth of mining property in Honduras.

A London dispatch states that the Red Roy mine, near Baker City, Ore., has been sold to an English syndicate. It is said the purchase price is in excess of \$2,000,000.

An attempt was made by incendiaries to burn the plant of the American Sheet Steel Company, known as the sheet steel trust, located at New Philadelphia, Ohio. The blaze was extinguished with small loss.

A Great Northern local passenger train, bound south, and a local freight train, bound north, collided just south of Edmonds, Wash. Sam Work, the engineer of the passenger train, was killed and three others injured.

The employees of the Danville, Pa., rolling mill decided to accept the 25 per cent in their wages, against which they struck recently.

A German force came into collision with 8,000 Chinese, described as "Boxers," a few miles south of Tien-Tsin. The Germans were checked and compelled to retire on Tien-Tsin.

One of the fiercest tornadoes that ever visited northern Minnesota struck the edge of the Mesabi range town of Biwabik, killing two persons, injuring eight and doing damage variously estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

### EASTERN.

Disinherited at his own request, a New Jersey man receives nothing from his father's estate.

The puddlers of the Norristown, Pa., rolling mills held a meeting and decided to accept a cut of \$1 a ton in wages.

B. H. Egle, the most extensive builder in Harrisburg, Pa., has failed. His liabilities will reach \$250,000 and his assets approximate \$200,000.

Helen Southgate, who was shot by Henry Grosvenor Barbour before he killed himself, was exonerated by the coroner's jury in Brooklyn.

While temporarily insane Ferdinand Brobst, a glass worker, killed his wife with a shotgun and then blew off his own head, at his home in Carnegie, Pa.

In Philadelphia the assignment was announced of Xerox & Searley, a well-known produce commission house. No figures are given concerning the firm's liabilities or assets.

By an explosion at the Beury powder mills, near Shannokin, Pa., Daniel Burke and Daniel Halebush received injuries from which they died, while Reppard Dewitt was fatally burned.

Robert McCurdy Lord, a retired banker and broker, was found dead in a house in Mount Vernon, N. Y. There was every indication that he had deliberately committed suicide.

The Standard Oil steamer Major Barrett ran into and sank the tugboat Fleetwood at the junction of the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, drowning two of the crew of the Fleetwood.

The body of a pretty girl, who committed suicide on a grave in the Lutheran Cemetery at Newtown, L. I., awaits identification. She was about 20 years old and well dressed. She took carbolic acid.

The Philadelphia conference between committees representing the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association and the Yarn Merchants' Association decided on a 20 per cent increase in the price of yarn.

Private letters received at Washington from Havana indicate that much apprehension exists among the Americans there regarding the yellow fever, as the condition grows worse instead of improving.

Herbert Croker, third son of Richard Croker, went to work as a helper in a blacksmith shop in Nixon's ship yard at Elizabethport, N. J. Young Croker wants to learn how to build a ship. He decided to begin at the bottom.

The employees of the Reading Iron Company at Bloomsburg, Pa., have agreed to accept the 25 per cent cut in their wages. Their action this time is final, as the men have already returned to work. The Danville Rolling Mills also have resumed work after an idleness of several months.

Bank books and papers valued at many thousands of dollars were stolen from the interior of an automobile carriage, where they had been left by Elbridge T. Gerry while he transacted business in the Second National Bank in New York. The papers were subsequently found in the back room of a saloon.

A romantic wedding took place at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., the bride being Miss Anne Graham Miller of Chicago and the bridegroom George Wayland Poe. The wedding was to take place in Chicago, but Mr. Poe was recently accidentally injured so that a railroad journey was impossible.

### WESTERN.

The Governor of Nebraska has proclaimed South Omaha a city of the first class.

The presbytery of St. Cloud, Minn., has voted against a change in the confession of faith.

Arkansas' population is given by the census bureau as 1,311,544, an increase of 10.25 in ten years.

The presbytery of St. Paul, at Hastings, Minn., decided by a vote of 10 to 7 in favor of creed revision.

At Wallace, Idaho, Matt Malley was found in his store murdered. He had been killed with an iron rod.

An English syndicate has paid \$3,750,000 for valuable railroad and shipping property about Vera Cruz, Mexico.

W. E. Taylor has been appointed general manager of the Republic Iron and Steel Company at Youngstown, Ohio.

Harrietta Sathore, an actress, was killed at Toledo, a wardrobe falling upon her and causing concussion of the brain.

Homer L. Boyle of Grand Rapids and a number of prominent men have organized a company to insure nations against war.

A big chunk of ice was aimed at Senator Hanna at the conclusion of his speech in a Chicago tent, and he barely escaped injury.

William J. Bryan, Bourke Cockran, Adlai E. Stevenson and others addressed the convention of Democratic clubs at Indianapolis.

The Lisbon, Ohio, plant of the American Tinplate Company resumed operations in the hot department, giving employment to 300 hands.

By an explosion of gasoline in the basement of a grocery store at Locust and Wells streets, Chicago, five firemen and a clerk were seriously burned.

Gov. Sayers of Texas announces that he has received about \$675,000 in money for the Galveston storm sufferers, exclusive of money and supplies sent direct.

The latest report of the damage to cotton in Texas by the recent floods and high water places the loss at 400,000 bales. The value is estimated at not less than \$20,000,000.

John Shea, a laborer, who is now at the St. Louis city hospital undergoing treatment for heart trouble, has, according to the diagnosis of physicians, a heart twice the normal size.

At Wichita, Kan., Guy Riggs, 6 years old, shot his sister, 10 years old, with a target gun because she would not give up \$2 of his money which she held. The girl was dangerously wounded.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has granted a rehearing in the case of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company vs. The City of Minneapolis. The company's license was revoked by the Minneapolis Council.

The Omaha police are looking for Edward Beebe, a lad 13 years of age, who took \$1,300 belonging to his mother and ran away from home. The money had been concealed in a drawer by Mrs. Beebe, who thought it safe from burglars.

The Michigan general Methodist con-

ference has taken up the wholesale marriage business at St. Joseph, and a committee of presiding elders has been appointed to make a fight in the coming Legislature to annul the present marriage license laws of Michigan.

At Hamilton, Ala., the grand jury indicted Mrs. Alice Neenanberger on the charge of murdering her husband, Frank Neenanberger, by giving him an eighth of an ounce of morphine on July 14, which caused his death. The husband carried a small amount of insurance.

In St. Louis Augustus G. Lane four months ago shot Albert Wilson in the back. He had not been suspected of the crime, but has surrendered to the police and confessed. Lane was a former employee of the Transit company. His victim had taken a strike's place.

Three burglars entered the bank at Ellipton, Iowa, blew the safe to pieces and secured \$1,000 in cash and valuable papers. When pursued they fired a dozen shots at citizens and escaped. A big posse and the sheriff pursued the thieves, who made for the Mississippi bottoms.

Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., represented in Detroit by Wallace Franklin, are preparing plans for a mammoth street car manufacturing plant for the American Car and Foundry Company, which will be constructed in Detroit at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

A Garver county, Minn., farmer signed a marriage certificate for himself for a strange couple who, with a minister, stopped at the farm house and asked permission to be married there. Four days later a note for \$450 bearing the farmer's signature was presented at a neighboring bank and was discounted.

Mrs. Susannah Sprague of Geneva, Ohio, while visiting relatives at Windsor, fell down the cellar steps and died in about an hour. She opened the cellar door, supposing it led to the parlor. Mrs. John Wood, aged 74, fell down the cellar steps the next night. Her neck was broken and she died almost instantly.

A man giving the name of Frank W. Traverser has surrendered himself to San Francisco police, alleging that he robbed his brother, D. R. Traverser of New York, of \$1,000 last July. He says that he stole the money from the cash drawer after his brother had refused to lend it to him.

Rev. William A. Bureh, pastor of the South Park Avenue M. E. Church, Chicago, has been selected to fill the position of financial agent of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and Robert D. Shonk, at present financial secretary of the institution, is to succeed to the presidency of the school.

Prof. A. E. Dahnowski, who occupied the chair of German in Taylor University of Upland, Ind., returned to the fatherland this summer to complete his education in the University of Berlin, but when his identity became known he was given thirteen days in which to get himself and belongings out of the country or join the imperial army.

The steamer Swallow, loaded with cunk, bound down, was run into and sunk by a small unknown up-bound steamer two miles below Marine City, Mich. The crew succeeded in getting their vessel into shoal water before she sunk to the bottom. No lives were lost. The Swallow was struck on the port bow, which is badly battered and crushed.

Lying at the morgue in Council Bluffs, with a bullet hole through the heart, is the body of a man aged apparently 45 years. He was one of two men who held up the Kansas City passenger train on the Burlington road, three miles south of that city. Express Messenger Charles Baxter killed him and saved the cash in his car. The second robber escaped.

### SOUTHERN.

Allan D. Candler for Governor and the entire Democratic ticket in Georgia were elected by about 60,000 majority.

Charles Anderson, moved by domestic trouble, shot and killed his wife at Kook's Hotel at Palmouth, Ky., and then shot himself.

George Brooks, the oldest farmer in the Whitesville precinct, near Louisville, Ky., committed suicide after carefully preparing himself for burial.

Arrangements are being perfected to present Richmond Pearson Hobson of Meritts fame with a silver service as a gift from the people of Alabama.

The announcement is made that Gov. J. C. Beckham and Miss Jean Fuqua of Owensboro, Ky., will be married at the First Presbyterian Church in Owensboro Nov. 21.

Warner Hale, a 10-year-old boy of Good Hope, Ga., has beaten the world's record at the pig pick. He picked 732 pounds in twelve hours. He picked 407 pounds the first six hours.

Wallace Townsend, alias Floyd, a negro, was burned at the stake in the little town of Delecia, Ala. The negro had attacked Mrs. Loumie Harrington, and her husband set fire to the fuel that reduced Townsend's body to ashes.

R. C. O. Benjamin, colored, editor of the Lexington Standard and attorney for "Tallow Dick" Combs, who is accused of being accessory to the killing of Goebel, was shot in the back at Lexington, Ky., by Mike McWhorter, while fleeing after a registration quarrel.

An attempt was made to blow up the immense dam of the Tampa, Fla., Electric Company, six miles from the city. The unexploded dynamite was found the next morning. This work was built at a cost of \$300,000, and was destroyed by unknown persons two years ago. It backs water over a large territory.

### FOREIGN.

Prince Lankathor of Cambodia accuses the French government of terrible cruelty in Indo-China.

King of Denmark has conferred on Jacob A. Riis, the author, the gold cross of the Order of Dannebrog.

Gen. MacArthur reports that troops are to be sent to the island of Marinduque to stamp out the rebellion there.

Thieves entered the Vatican at Rome, forced a safe and carried off securities worth 357,000 lire and 3,000 lire in silver.

Prince Albert of Belgium, heir presumptive to the throne of that country, was married Tuesday to the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria.

The Peruvian cabinet has resigned because of the scandal in connection with the purchase of arms in Belgium and the misuse of government funds.

An explosion occurred at Komatipoort while the British were destroying the Boer ammunition, resulting in the death

of two Gordon Highlanders and injury to twenty others.

The British steamship Eagle Point, from London for Philadelphia, reports that she collided with the British steamer Belpa, from New York for Manchester, England, and that the latter vessel sank. The crew was saved.

Prince Hanthor, son of the King of Cambodia (French Indo-China), who was recently a guest of France and who disappeared mysteriously, has been found in Brussels. He says he is awaiting the reply of France to grievances presented by his father.

It is announced that there were 30,000 spectators at the forty-eight productions of the Passion Play at Oberammergau. The total admission receipts were 1,200,000 marks, and it is estimated that the villagers received from the visitors about 4,000,000 marks.

### IN GENERAL.

President Castro issued a proclamation convening the congress of Venezuela for Feb. 20 next.

Leading South American republics have accepted the invitation to the Hispano-American congress to be opened at Madrid Nov. 8.

The brass trust, officially known as the American Brass Manufacturers' Association, has collapsed. The price of brass dropped.

The Federal party of Porto Rico, at its convention at Caguas, passed resolutions annulling itself with the Democratic party in the United States.

The wife of George Carmack, the Klondike miner, whose fortune is estimated at \$1,500,000, has brought suit for divorce, asking for half of the property.

The ship P. N. Blanchard of Boston, Captain Courtney, from Baltimore for San Francisco, had been burnt at sea and was a total loss. Her crew were safe at Falkland Islands.

Provincial Mineralogist Robertson, who has just returned from Porcupine, reports rich finds of gold in that district and predicts a big rush there. Fifty-five claims were staked on Bear and Clear creeks in one day.

The first telegram from Skagway to Seattle, marking an epoch in the history of business between Alaska and the outside world, was received the other day. The time occupied by the message in transit was seven hours.

Judge Day, the arbitrator under a treaty drawn a year ago, has decided that Hayti must pay an indemnity of \$23,000 to John D. Metzger & Co., an American firm, on account of the seizure of certain goods at Port-au-Prince.

A sensational gold discovery has been made at Long Flat, near Guadalupe, N. S. W. Pieces of gold covered with oxide of iron have been found, many pieces weighing up to three-quarters of a pound troy. Fully 2,000 ounces were obtained.

An order has been issued by the President directing that the United States military post at Valdez, Alaska, be hereafter known as Fort Liscum, in honor of the memory of Col. Emerson H. Liscum, who was killed in the battle of Tien-Tsin, China.

Negotiations between the five Yaxil Indian emissaries and President Diaz for the settlement of hostilities now existing between the Yaxilis and the Mexican government have failed to accomplish anything, and the peace envoys have returned home.

The small Canadian steamer Dominion was burned to the water's edge while lying at the Sulphur Springs canal below Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The vessel was without a cargo, having arrived down from the Soo about two weeks before with a load of pulpwood.

Walter J. Finn, charged with absconding from New York City in October, 1897, with \$1,100 belonging to the American Express Company, in whose employ he was at the time, was captured at Burton City, B. C., where he was working in a mining camp.

In the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a large number of invited guests the cornerstone of the new Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence was laid. This bridge will have one span that will be the biggest in the world. The structure will cost \$5,000,000 and is to be finished in 1904.

One hundred thousand dollars is the prize which Dr. Angel Bellinzaghi, a young Italian specialist, may win as the discoverer of a serum which cures yellow fever. Several years ago the Mexican government made a standing offer of \$100,000 to the discoverer of a remedy for yellow fever.

### MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.35; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.32; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 10c; potatoes, 25c to 31c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.05; hogs, choice light, \$5.00 to \$5.37; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.70; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.35; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c; clover seed, prime, \$5.80 to \$7.00.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 76c to 80c; corn, No. 3, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c; barley, No. 2, 58c to 59c; pork, dressed, \$12.00 to \$13.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.05; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; lambs, common to extra, \$4.00 to \$5.35.

New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.70; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.10; wheat, No. 2, red, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2, white, 20c to 27c; butter, creamery, 2/2 to 21c; eggs, western, 18c to 20c.

### SALISBURY'S CATIC IN CHINA.



DR. G. E. MORRISON

Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the London Times' correspondent in Peking, who is stirring up England with his dispatches pointing out Great Britain's third rate position at Peking and criticising Lord Salisbury's policy, has had a remarkable career. Born in Geelong, Victoria, Australia, in February, 1832, he received his first education in Melbourne, later entering Edinburgh University, where he was given the degrees of M. D. and O. M. From boyhood he has been fond of travel and adventure.

When barely twenty he crossed Australia on foot from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne. In 1853 he went to New Guinea, and while exploring among parts hitherto untrammelled by white men was speared and dangerously wounded by the natives. From October, 1853, until July, 1854, he carried the spear head in his body, finally going to Edinburgh to have it extracted by the surgical experts of the famous Scotch University. He soon recovered from the effects of the operation and entered the university as a medical student. He was graduated in 1857. The following year he crossed from Shanghai to Hongkong by land, and began the study of the far East on which he is now a recognized authority. He began his newspaper work under the Times, being sent as a special correspondent on a trip from Bangkok, Siam, to Yunnan City, in China, and round Tonquin. This was in 1860. In 1867 he crossed Manchuria from Stretensk in Siberia to Vladivostok.

Dr. Morrison was among the Europeans to take refuge in the British legation at Peking during the siege. He fought side by side with the soldiers in the trenches and was severely wounded. Notwithstanding his injuries he wrote several important dispatches to the Times and was the first correspondent to tell of the Chinese treachery.

Miss E. Ward of Chicago, a former missionary in Peking, says of the roads to the capital: "Until the completion of the railroad to Tien-tsin some three years ago transportation to the capital was chiefly by way of the Pei-Ho to Tung-Chow, thence overland to Peking. The river being very winding nearly doubled the distance from Tien-tsin. From Tung-Chow to Peking, twelve miles, is an ancient stone road. Over this road the files marched. The huge stone blocks have sunk in many places, making it almost impossible for anything but the mandarin chair or mule-litter easily to traverse it. The sick and wounded soldiers, I understand, were mostly conveyed in the mule-litter, a mode of traveling which I always found comparatively easy."

A large number of Chicagoans have abolished the cocking of their food. Mrs. L. A. Haworth thinks the spread of the custom of eating raw food would benefit those who would observe it. She says: "I firmly believe that mankind generally would enjoy tenfold blessings both for the most disastrous influences of taking cooked food with its dead cells into the system. I do not believe in eating raw meats. Nothing with blood in it should be eaten at all, for blood makes us savage in our nature. I find that after short practice the uncooked diet is as toothsome as any, and I believe that in a short time it will be far more so."

About the condition of the striking coal miners Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, says: "Behind them is unutterable want. They have been hungry so long that they will suffer nothing uncommon from protracted idleness. It is pitiable to see the suffering of men and their families because of idleness. I speak from what I have seen, for I have just been in the anthracite region. The American Federation of Labor will give them all possible financial aid."

Gov. Joseph D. Sayers of Texas, on the great storm: "The loss of life occasioned by the storm in Galveston and elsewhere on the southern coast cannot be less than 12,000 lives, while the loss of property will probably aggregate 200,000,000. Notwithstanding this severe affliction, I have every confidence that the stricken districts will rapidly revive and that Galveston will, from her present desolation and sorrow, arise with renewed strength and vigor."

Lieut. Hobson declares Dewey did not sink the Spanish ships in Manila bay. He says: "Why, the Spaniards pulled out the plugs and opened the valves. They sank the ships themselves. Our shells did very little damage. The Spanish boats were not greatly injured below the water line. We had practically done them no damage at all."

Ralston M. Baldwin of Philadelphia says that the supply of asphalt around Trinidad must be exhausted some day, but "Out in Utah there are beds of asphalt of many times the magnitude of the Trinidad deposit. These beds are in the country around Fort Duchesne, on government land that is now cut up into Indian reservations. The demands of civilization for that asphalt will some day cause poor Lo to move again. The man who gets there first when the territory is open to settlement will find a fortune awaiting him."

### Wise Heads on Young Shoulders.

Some children have wise heads set on their diminutive little shoulders. Here's an example that is really true.

Three little girls were given 15 cents each by their fond mamma and allowed to go to a church lawn party recently. The next day they were heard discussing the event in much the same strain that their older sisters would do. Said one little curly head: "I think those ladies were real stingy with their cake. They only gave us one little bit of a piece."

"Why, we could buy a whole loaf of cake at the bakery for 5 cents," chimed in another little tot. "And did you see that lady give her little boy three pieces?" volunteered the third. "But then we had a real nice time and got nice large dishes of ice cream," continued the first speaker in turn.

"Yes, and my big sister says we mustn't expect as much for our money at a church sociable, 'cause it's to help them," added another of the trio. That last remark settled it with the three little minds.—Worcester Spy.

Settling the Land Question. A coller-wandering on some land belonging to Earl D— chanced to meet the owner face to face. His lordship asked the coller if he knew he was walking on his land.

"Thy land! Well, I've got no land myself," was the reply, "and I'm forced to walk on somebody else's. Whaur did you get it from?"

"Oh," replied the coller, "I got it from my ancestors."

"And whaur did they get it from?" inquired the coller.

"They got it from their ancestors."

"And whaur did their ancestors get it from?"

"They fought

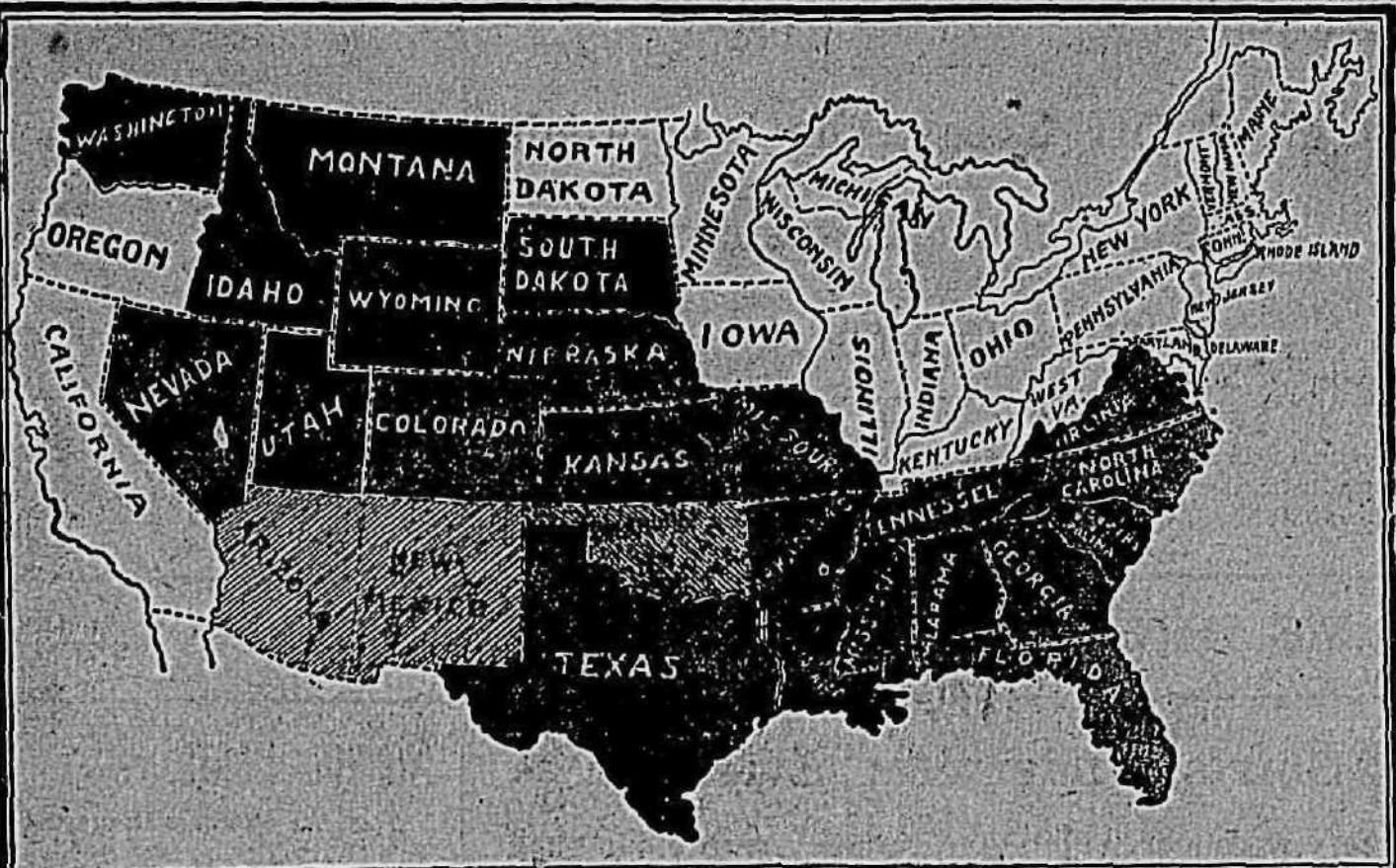




# What of the Election?

Make an Estimate on How the States Will Vote for President.

CUT THIS OUT, FILL IT IN AND PRESERVE.



MAP SHOWING RESULTS OF THE 1896 ELECTION.

McKINLEY STATES WHITE. Shaded Territories Have No Vote. BRYAN STATES BLACK.

## THE RESULTS IN 1896

STATES	McKINLEY	BRYAN
With Number of Electoral Votes	Elect. Votes	Popular Plurality
ALABAMA...11		11 76,489
ARKANSAS...8		8 72,591
CALIFORNIA...9	8 1,022	1
COLORADO...4		4 134,792
CONNECTICUT...6	6 53,545	
DELAWARE...3	3 3,300	
FLORIDA...4		4 21,448
GEORGIA...13		13 34,141
IDAHO...3		3 10,808
ILLINOIS...24	24 141,517	
INDIANA...15	15 18,001	
IOWA...13	13 65,452	
KANSAS...10		10 13,509
KENTUCKY...13	12 281	1
LOUISIANA...8		8 55,138
MAINE...6	6 45,777	
MARYLAND...8	8 32,224	
MASSACHUSETTS...15	15 173,265	
MICHIGAN...14	14 50,868	
MINNESOTA...9	9 53,875	
MISSISSIPPI...9		9 58,750
MISSOURI...17		17 58,727
MONTANA...3		3 32,043
NEBRASKA...8		8 12,830
NEVADA...3		3 6,439
NEW HAMPSHIRE...4	4 35,794	
NEW JERSEY...10	10 87,692	
NEW YORK...36	36 268,469	
N. CAROLINA...11		11 10,290
N. DAKOTA...3	3 9,465	
OHIO...23	23 48,494	
OREGON...4	4 2,117	
PENNSYLVANIA...32	32 295,072	
RHODE ISLAND...4	4 21,078	
S. CAROLINA...9		9 49,517
S. DAKOTA...4		4 188
TENNESSEE...12		12 19,403
TEXAS...15		15 202,914
UTAH...3		3 83,116
VERMONT...4	4 40,490	
VIRGINIA...12		12 19,341
WASHINGTON...4		4 12,493
W. VIRGINIA...6	6 10,888	
WISCONSIN...12	12 102,612	
WYOMING...3		3 583
TOTAL...447	271 1,569,158	176 950,086

## ESTIMATE OF VOTE IN 1900

STATES	McKINLEY	BRYAN
Electoral Votes	Popular Plurality	Electoral Votes
ALABAMA...11		
ARKANSAS...8		
CALIFORNIA...9		
COLORADO...4		
CONNECTICUT...6		
DELAWARE...3		
FLORIDA...4		
GEORGIA...13		
IDAHO...3		
ILLINOIS...24		
INDIANA...15		
IOWA...13		
KANSAS...10		
KENTUCKY...13		
LOUISIANA...8		
MAINE...6		
MARYLAND...8		
MASSACHUSETTS...15		
MICHIGAN...14		
MINNESOTA...9		
MISSISSIPPI...9		
MISSOURI...17		
MONTANA...3		
NEBRASKA...8		
NEVADA...3		
NEW HAMPSHIRE...4		
NEW JERSEY...10		
NEW YORK...36		
N. CAROLINA...11		
N. DAKOTA...3		
OHIO...23		
OREGON...4		
PENNSYLVANIA...32		
RHODE ISLAND...4		
S. CAROLINA...9		
S. DAKOTA...4		
TENNESSEE...12		
TEXAS...15		
UTAH...3		
VERMONT...4		
VIRGINIA...12		
WASHINGTON...4		
W. VIRGINIA...6		
WISCONSIN...12		
WYOMING...3		

### ASKS HELP FOR GALVESTON.

Clara Barton Appeals for Material for Building Houses.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the National Red Cross Society, has issued a statement to the press, in which she appeals to them for aid in the way of material to be used in the building of homes for those who lost all in the recent storm. She says: "The number of homeless is estimated at 8,000 or more. Winter is less than two months away. Although a mild climate, still snow and ice are known here. If tents would protect, which they would not, the sea sand and the quicksand would not hold them down. The first northern would leave their occupants as unsheltered as before, and hardships, colds, pneumonia and consumption would finish what the storm has left. Some substantial shelter must be had at once for these people, and it would seem to be the duty of those on the ground to put the facts in an intelligent form before the people of the country, who are not here and cannot see for themselves and who could not comprehend without seeing."

"With this view the National Red Cross has, with the co-operation of the general committee, obtained estimates of the best architects of the vicinity regarding the material needed for the construction of the necessary number of houses, tenements or homes for the suitable sheltering of these now unsheltered thousands of suffering people."

A summary is then given, representing substantially the lumber and building material that would be required to shelter about 8,000 people in the most ordinary one-story weather-proof houses, built singly or in blocks of tenements.

OUTBURST BY DOWIE.

Zionist Leader Opens His Campaign in London.

Zionist Dowie opened his campaign in England Sunday night at Holborn town hall. He told his hearers that he had come to give London a spanking, and intended to wage relentless war against the Church of England. He denounced the archbishop of Canterbury as an incompetent, and said his place ought to be filled by somebody who could manage it. Some of the listeners interrupted Dowie, and he lost his temper. He said he would not tolerate interruptions, and one man was ejected.

Dowie announced that he would hold a baptismal at a later date. He said the London churches had refused to allow him to use their baptismal fonts, but if nothing else was handy he would get a bathtub and have a policeman guard it.

COLESONS ARE FOUND GUILTY.

After a three days' trial a jury in the Mattoon city court brought in a verdict finding Gabe E. Colson and his son, Charles A. Colson, guilty of having received stolen goods. For the last three years the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, Illinois Central and "Big Four" railroads have been missing brass journals from their cars and shops. Last December Special Agent Seth Beem of the "Big Four" obtained a strong clew and broke open an Illinois Central car built by Colitz, Zwick & Co. of Chicago in C. A. Colson's name. In the car over 4,000 pounds of brass journals were found. Last March the case was first tried. The jury was out fifty-four hours and finally disagreed. The second trial terminated after three hours' deliberation, and the jury found both father and son guilty. Colitz, Zwick & Co., Canal street, Chicago, were prominent witnesses for the prosecution. They had paid for the vesselment which was intercepted and the Colsons refused to repay them. The Chicago firm has a civil suit pending for \$1,000 damages. The defendants moved for a new trial.

ADD TO BIG CRIME RECORD.

James Bonnett, a notorious highwayman and desperado, was arrested at Beardstown while boarding a train. Bonnett attempted to hold up John Collier, a wealthy Ipava farmer, and his son near Elion, and when Collier refused to obey his orders to halt he shot him in the head and almost killed him. Bonnett refused to talk. It turns out that he has served eleven years for a similar crime and was liberated from the penitentiary at Joliet on Sept. 3. A younger brother, Fred Bonnett, has confessed that he assisted the prisoner.

STATE FAIR LOSSES \$18,000.

The State Board of Agriculture is \$18,000 to the bad as result of the rainy weather that prevailed all State fair week except Monday and Saturday. It is likely that the date of the annual fair will be two weeks earlier next year. A committee will attend the meeting of the Association of State Fairs to insist upon a change of date. It will report at the January meeting of the board.

WILL KILL HER BETRAYER.

Mrs. John Burns, who eloped recently with John Veets, her husband's broom-corn foreman, has returned home to Mattoon. Late on a recent night she awoke from an Illinois Central train and half fainting from weariness, dragged herself to the home she had deserted. Her husband invited her in out of the storm and the broken-hearted woman told her story and asked forgiveness, not for her sake, but the children. It was a pathetic scene. She narrated how Veets had enticed her to flee with him and at New Harmony, Ind., had deserted her after robbing her of \$100 and her wedding ring. The husband swore never to give up the quest until he had killed Veets.

BIG PURCHASE OF COAL LANDS.

The Illinois Steel Company of Chicago has purchased 2,500 acres of coal lands in Williamson County. The deal has just been closed, but the negotiations have been in progress for months. Borings were made all over the land to ascertain the thickness of the coal vein underneath. These borings developed that at a depth of a little over 100 feet the coal lay from nine to eleven feet in thickness. The price paid was \$500 an acre.

BRIEF STATE HAPPENINGS.

Sheldon has contracted for a new town hall. Mattoon's street fair will be held Oct. 10 to 13. Deatur will entertain the Central Illinois Editorial Association Jan. 10. Sam Gray, Mattoon, said to have lived thirty-five years without a stomach, is dead. The Cornell Coal Company has leased the coal under 1,000 acres of land in that vicinity. Delegates to the convention for the election of members of the State Board of Agriculture for the next two years met at Springfield. Martin Conely of Chicago was elected president. Bert Conrod, 52 years old, son of Christopher Conrod, a prominent grocer merchant of Philadelphia, was found dead by the side of the Wabash Railroad track at Tolono. It is supposed he was killed by a train. William E. Walker and Clarence Smith fought at Marshall, and Walker was killed. Smith struck his opponent on the neck with a piece of fence rail, rupturing a large blood vessel, and death resulted a few hours afterward. Walker was 62 years old and Smith is 17. The fight grew out of trouble between school children.

### ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

#### OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Rally Ends in a Murder—Merchants Convicted of Receiving Stolen Goods—Flogging Wife Reinstated—Convict Commits Murder—Big Coal Land Deal.

James Jordan, a night policeman of Marion, was shot through the heart and died on the special train which brought Samuel Alschuler and other candidates home from a rally at Herrin. The Democratic committee of Williamson County had chartered a train to convey the speakers from Marion to Herrin. At Carterville Gunter's Band and a large number of men, women and children, boarded the train. As soon as the return trip from Herrin began it was discovered that some of the male passengers were intoxicated and in a fighting mood. There has been no clear explanation of how the fatal row started, but as the train approached the Jackson, Williamson County line a general scuffle began. Other Jordan, "Sherry" Stevens, a member of the band from Marion, and Cav Watson, a miner from Carterville, endeavored to quell the riot. Many of the fighters were armed with brass knuckles, beer bottles and clubs, and in the general melee a young man shot Officer Jordan through the heart. One theory connects the killing with a feud engendered at the time several miners from Carterville were imprisoned last September for inciting a riot. At that time Officer Jordan, in the course of his duty, arrested men who vowed to "get even" with him.

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Canton has an alarming number of scarlet fever cases.

W. D. Rowland, librarian of the Rockford Public Library, is dead.

North Peoria will issue village improvement bonds to the amount of \$12,000.

Isaac Thompson, one of the oldest men in northern Illinois, is dead at Rockford, aged 103 years.

When the ladies of Peoria ran the street cars one day the proceeds netted \$324 for charity.

Elmer Whitlock of Dix mortally injured William Fields with a piece of scantling during a fight.

Burglars blew open the safe in Snyder Bros. store at Toledo, securing \$500 in cash and \$8,000 in notes.

Gen. John M. Palmer was buried at Carlinville, the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic taking part in the services.

While digging a well near Lerna, oil and gas was struck at a depth of ninety feet. The flow was so strong that large stones were thrown thirty feet into the air.

The jubilee convention marking the fiftieth year of the State organization of the Disciples of Christ, the Christian Church, was held in the Christian Church in Bloomington.

Miss Vida Mulkey, daughter of ex-Supreme Judge Mulkey of Metropolis, was secretly married at Paducah, Ky., in August to Ed Parrio, a wealthy Texas ranch owner. The wedding was kept a secret until the other day, when the bride announced she did not love her husband and would not live with him. The affair caused a local sensation.

James Walden of Windsor has brought suit against George Kizer of Mattoon to recover \$5,000, claiming his brother lost \$2,000 in Kizer's gambling room six months ago. The law provides that the loser can recover his loss within six months, after which any friend can recover three times the sum lost, half of which goes to the commonwealth.

Little Freddie Schwahn of Chicago, 9 years of age, died, the victim of a practical joke played by his older companions. Slipping up behind the little fellow while he was standing in a group, Artie Panzer squirted ice cold water down Freddie's back. The boy didn't move or make a sign and his silence turned the amusement of his companions into fright. He went home, but that evening his mother noticed his limbs were stiff. During the night he died. An inquest was held over the body and the coroner's verdict was that the boy died from spinal meningitis caused by the nervous shock.

P. De Grote of Peru mourns over the fact that the water from the drainage canal is killing the fish in the Illinois river and cutting off his means of support. During the time the flow of water through the drainage canal was shut off the river dropped nearly three feet and the sewage of Chicago piled up in the Chicago river and the canal. When the bear-trap dam was lowered the water started again down the Illinois the fifth came down in a mass, and the result was that a large portion of the fish in the river speedily died. Mr. De Grote says that if this performance is to be repeated in the future the fishermen along the river may hunt for other occupations.

By a stipulation filed in the Circuit Court in Morris the famous Hoge divorce case is settled. The suit was started by Mr. Hoge at Grand Forks, N. D., about a year ago, but his wife opposed it, and on Dec. 12, 1899, received the decree as well as the custody of their two children and alimony. Now Mrs. Hoge relinquishes all her claims for alimony, money, solicitor's fees and her dower interests in 500 acres of land in Grundy County in consideration of a deed for 180 acres of valuable Grundy County land and 2,160 acres of land in South Dakota. Mr. Hoge is about 25 years of age and the wealthiest young man in Grundy County.

The will of Gen. John M. Palmer has been filed for probate in the County Court in Springfield. The instrument was drawn March 31, 1890, and names the widow, Hannah L. Palmer, his oldest son, John Mayo Palmer, and his son-in-law, William S. Jayne, to act as executors without bond. To his widow the general bequeathed the tract of land near Springfield known as the Loose tract and to his daughter, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, the Register building in that city. This building, however, has since been sold. His law library and office furniture were given to his sons, John Mayo Palmer and Louis J. Palmer. The residue of the estate, including the household effects, are bequeathed to his widow. The value of the total estate is small.

The findings of the grand jury of the September term of the Mattoon city court have been declared invalidated by Judge James R. Hughes because of irregularities in the manner in which the jurors were chosen by the County Board of Supervisors. The decision is an important one, particularly as the inquisitorial body had just handed in a report finding nineteen true bills with fifty counts. The indictments were against saloon men, liquor men and agents of buildings they occupied. Involving many of the leading men in the city, attorneys for the defendants made a motion to quash the indictments, citing that the County Board had not drawn the jurors within the time prescribed by law and had not notified them legally. The contention carried and the bills were quashed. The loss in fines is over \$10,000.

A mantle clock, valued at \$300, and said to have once belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte, was recently recovered by George Reuling of Mansfield from a second-hand store in New York, where it had been sold for 50c.

A shooting affray occurred near Isabel, Wiley Fields, 23, son of Charles Fields, was shot in the back by a neighbor, Sol Hohn. The trouble arose over a farm which Hohn rented. Fields was mortally wounded. Hohn went to Oakland and surrendered to the authorities.

The State Board of Health has received alarming advices from Newton regarding an epidemic of throat trouble at Rose Hill. They state that there have been sixty cases, of which thirty have been fatal; that some physicians state the disease is tonsillitis and others diphtheria.

Daniel C. Mayes, a Big Four conductor of Mattoon, is in jail at Danville, Ind., on a charge of bigamy. A few days ago Mayes married Miss Sadie Stopp, he is charged, regardless of the fact that he had a wife of fifteen years standing there. He was arrested on his return from the honeymoon.

### ROOSEVELT IS REVILED.

Chicago Rowdies Assault Him Near a Church.

Gov. Roosevelt, while in Chicago on his campaign trip, was subjected to insulting and railing remarks Sunday while on his way to and returning from the Trinity Dutch Reformed Church. Newsboys at the rowdy order and burly ruffians who have attained man's estate lurked in the shadows at the Republican vice-presidential candidate too vile for reproduction in print.

### Notes of Current Events.

Big cave found at Tucson, Ariz.

Tammany Hall raised \$10,000 for Galveston.

Frank Shepard, a well-known Chicago publisher, is dead.

Hon. C. A. Collier, former mayor of Atlanta, Ga., is dead.

Andrew Douglass, Chicago, was crushed to death by a falling girder.

Ex-President Andrade, Venezuela, is in New York. Rumored he will start another revolt against President Castro.

### BANK WRECKER IN EGYPT.

D. D. Dare Said to Have Been Seen by Traveler in Alexandria.

A German traveler who has just returned to Cheyenne, Wyo., from a tour through Egypt, reports that he saw and conversed with D. D. Dare, the defaulting vice-president of the Cheyenne National Bank and the National Bank of San Diego, Cal., which failed in 1891, less than six months ago. The bank wrecker is now president of the Alexandria Street Railway.

### Berlin's highest structure, apart from the churches, is the 318-foot high chimney of the electric elevated road power house. Only two church steeples surpass it, that of the new cathedral, 330 feet, and that of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, 340 feet.

The cable intelligence from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Amer of Afghanistan is making active preparations for war with Great Britain may be accepted with many large grains of allowance.



# BANK

Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business.

## WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 55 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH  
 At Chicago, 6:00 A.M., Daily, ex Sunday 10:45 A.M.  
 1:30 P.M., No. 7, Daily, ex Sunday 5:30 P.M.  
 8:00 P.M., No. 10, Daily, ex Sunday 1:30 P.M.  
 4:30 P.M., No. 8, Daily, ex Sunday 8:25 P.M.  
 9:00 P.M., No. 2, Daily, ex Sunday 10:30 P.M.  
 6:40 P.M., Sunday Special, 9:30 P.M.

GOING SOUTH  
 At Chicago, 6:30 A.M., No. 14, Daily, 9:25 A.M.  
 7:40 A.M., No. 10, Daily, ex Sunday 8:50 A.M.  
 11:17 A.M., No. 8, Daily, ex Sunday 1:10 P.M.  
 4:20 P.M., No. 8, Daily, ex Sunday 8:25 P.M.  
 9:00 P.M., No. 2, Daily, 10:30 P.M.  
 6:40 P.M., Sunday Special, 9:30 P.M.

W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.

## LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A.

meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month. In Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C., C. M. COOPER, Clerk.

## SQUOIT LODGE, No. 87, A. F. & A. M.

regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting brethren always welcome.

R. C. HIGGINS, Sec. JOHN WELSH, W. M.

## ANTIOCH LOCALS.

Items of Local Importance Collected, Contributed and Stolen.

"Old Maids Made Over," At the M. E. church, This Friday evening, Oct. 12. See it and learn how it is done.

Races at the park this afternoon. Take in the races at the driving park this afternoon.

Rain every day last week is a pretty good record for October.

Andrew Harrison made a business trip to Chicago, Wednesday.

See "Old Maids Made Over" at the M. E. church Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Richards were Chicago visitors the fore part of the week.

Herman Radtke was among those from Antioch who visited Chicago, Monday.

Don't forget the races at the association grounds this afternoon. Roy the Kid, will be there.

Miss Emma Gaines, of Bristol, Wis. was a caller at The News office, while in Antioch, Monday.

Don't forget the auction sale of Ed Smith's Thursday, Oct. 16th. Horses, cattle, farm implements, etc.

The first general frost of the season visited this locality Monday night, but not hard enough to do much damage.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay R. Haycock arrived home from their wedding tour Friday evening and are now at home in Antioch.

Charles Williams, formerly a resident of Antioch, now residing in Oregon, visited Antioch friends during the past week.

Adelbert Hoyt, visited at Lyons, Wis., the latter part of last week, where he went to see an aunt who is seriously ill.

Olson Camp enjoyed a surprise last week by visitors from Wadsworth and Waukegan Camps. Come again Royal Neighbors.

A number of Chicago visitors were out to the lake resorts over Sunday, several bus loads being taken from both the morning and afternoon trains Saturday.

The genial Chase Webb enjoyed a few days vacation last week but is back at business in the old stand smiling and happy and ready to attend to your wants in his line.

Attorney Albert H. Tyrrell, of Chicago, was a guest of ye editor, Friday and Saturday of last week. His many friends will be glad to hear of an improvement in his health.

John J. Morley says he is not making an active campaign for the office of coroner, although his friends keep him well in the foreground. Barring his politics, John J. is all right.

Judge Moran, of Chicago, addressed a democratic meeting in the city hall at Woodstock, Saturday evening last. We understand that an effort is being made by our democratic friends to have the Judge deliver a political address in Antioch during the campaign.

Mrs. Henry Neil will sell at public auction at one o'clock Tuesday, Oct. 16, her entire household effects, consisting of sewing machine, cook stove, chairs, tables, carpets, dishes, etc. At the same time she will offer for sale her house and lot, containing one-half acre of land. Terms cash.

## EMMONS' DRUG STORE.

Established 1894.

THANKING the people for the trade given us through the summer we now call attention to our fall and winter stock.

**SCHOOL SUPPLIES**  
 Pencils, Penholders, Pens—the Stub, Spencerian, Hall's famous pens, etc. Tablets for pen and pencil.

**BOX PAPER**  
 A very large stock, and we can please you both in quality and price. Please call.

**SPECTACLES**  
 We have added to our stock. Can give you all numbers and any price you may wish.

**OUR LEADER**  
 Is the Korhinoor Lense—the best lense made.

**PAT. MED. IGINES**  
 A Full Stock and New Goods

**PRESCRIPTIONS**  
 This is an important branch of our business and we give it special care and attention, using only pure drugs

**DON'T FORGET**  
 Our Aluminum Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes.

**FIRE**  
 Light the Tansill Cigar and have a good smoke

**WHEN IN WANT**  
 CALL AT THE EMMONS' DRUG STORE, ANTIOCH, ILLS. BRICK BLOCK.

A. G. Watson, of Franklin Park, spent Sunday with his family in this city.

Herbert Pierce, of Somers, Wisconsin, spent Sunday with his family in this city.

For Sale—4 swarms of Bees. Inquire of Mrs. Lawrence O'Brien or at The News office. 5w2

Mrs. Bliss, of Minneapolis, and Mr. Stewart, of Trevor, called on B. R. Hoysrodt and wife last week.

For Sale—A roan driving mare; will trot in 3:00; perfectly sound and gentle. Inquire Fox Lake P. O. 5-9

For Rent—If in need of a house call. I will guarantee fair dealing, as it is my business. H. Ries, Antioch, Illinois. 38tf

For Sale: A highly improved farm of 125 acres, near Salem, Wis. No trades. For particulars address The News, Antioch, Ill. 45tf

The next meeting of the cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Anna Kelley on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17. Everyone cordially invited to attend.

At the M. E. church on Monday evening, Oct. 15, a reception will be given to the pastor. A cordial invitation is extended to all. By order of committee.

Hugh Brogan has been doing a land office business during the past few days delivering winter apples around town, his supply being enormous and the apples of an excellent quality.

We supply The News and weekly Inter Ocean at \$1.50 to all paying in advance. This will give you the best local and general newspaper to be had one year at the nominal sum of \$1.50.

Mrs. Campbell will open her dancing class about Oct. 30, for 12 lessons only. Those wishing to learn to dance should join the class at once. Mrs. Campbell will illustrate some of the new dances at the dance next Friday evening.

For Sale—A farm of about 130 acres on the south bank of Loon Lake, in Lake county, Ill., one-quarter mile from depot. Good buildings, good fences and well watered. Inquire of A. T. White, Loon Lake, Lake county, Illinois. 4w4

Mrs. P. B. Campbell will give a dance in the Antioch opera house next Friday evening, Oct. 12. Prof. Kuehner, of Chicago, will furnish the music and every one looking for a good time should not fail to attend. Tickets are only fifty cents.

Remember our facilities for getting out job work of all kinds is unsurpassed by any office in the county and we are especially at home on auction bills and on the ground floor as to price. Come in and let us figure on anything you want in the job line.

Wanted—Small farm fronting on either Channel Lake, Catharine or Lake Marie in exchange for clear Downer Grove, Ill., lot 100x160 four blocks from depot, on principal business street, on C. B. & Q. Ry, 15 miles from Chicago—balance in cash. Address, John F. Woolner, 1043 Taylor street, Chicago. 4tf

We are under obligations to John Dalziel for a mammoth squash, weighing "steen" pounds which John says is a Bryan squash. The squash is a big one and all right, but big crops is not one of the claims advanced by Mr. Bryan, in fact the democratic party does not ascribe much to Providence according to his theory.

# WILLIAMS BROTHERS

## New Dry Goods---

Elegant Flannel Suitings in Black, Blue and Grey for your tailor-made Suits.

Flannels for Waists, in various shades, including the fashionable Polka Dot.

Many patterns in Children's Cloakings.

Fine Black Dress Goods from 40 cents to \$1.50

New Velvet Trimmings.

New Winter Stock of Blankets.

Underwear, Hosiery and Wrappers

Royal Worcester Corsets } Agency at  
 Buttrick's Patterns; } the  
 Fashion sheets free } Big Store.

Miss Hattie Ames will show a full line of samples and take orders for Chas. A. Stevens & Bros. made to order garments, including Furs, Waists, Cloaks, Skirts and Suits. These goods are noted for their elegance and worth.

## \$2.50 Air Tight Stoves 2.50

If you are looking for air tight stoves come quick and buy the best lined air tight stove, \$2.50

GARLAND Coal and Wood Heaters. GARLAND Steel Ranges. ACORN Heaters and Cooks. JASON & DAVIS Steel Ranges.

Agency American Field Fencing. Agency Union Field Fencing.

Builders Hardware and Carpenters Tools.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass, Putty.

Loaded Shells. Ammunition. Push Poles and Hunters Goods

Wood and Iron Pumps. Lead and Iron Pipe and Fittings.

For Sale—Three bull calves. Inquire of Wm. J. Caine, Fox Lake, Ill.

Wanted—A good blacksmith for steady work. A floor man with two or three years experience and single preferred. Address Wm. Pester, Antioch, Ill. 5tf

The ladies of the Angola cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Hattie Kapple on Tuesday, Oct. 16. Every one is cordially invited to attend. Lottie Canna, Sec'y.

Attorney Benj. H. Miller, of Libertyville, will discontinue his weekly visits to Antioch for the present on account of pressure of business at home. He will however attend to any legal business you may have here.

Saturday afternoon Miss Ruby Drom entertained a number of her school mates and friends at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Drom, the occasion being her 18th birthday. A very pleasant time is reported by all those present.

FOR SALE OR RENT: The farm known as the Lewis Tyrrell farm of 78 acres, two miles south of Antioch. Possession given at once, if required. For particulars call on J. J. Burke, Antioch, or address: Albert H. Tyrrell, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago. 6tf

H. L. Colegrove returned home from a visit to Pontiac, Ill., last week and reports having had a most pleasant time. He says the corn crop in that part of the state is simply immense and will yield about 80 bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

A very pleasant birthday party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Manley, Saturday, the occasion being the sixth birthday of their daughter, Veta. A number of her little school mates and friends were present and a most enjoyable time was had by all.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will serve dinner and supper on election day, the proceeds to go towards furnishing the new church. Mr. Van Patten has kindly granted us the use of his store building for this purpose. Menu will be published next week. Anna I. Karr, Secretary.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by W. H. Emmons, Antioch, and Thomson's pharmacy, Grayslake.

## FALL OVERCOATS

THE LATEST STYLES, including the fashionable new shades in Steel Gray, Checks and Stripes.

## Winter Overcoats and Ulsters.

## Fine Business Suits.

## St. Paul Fur Coats, the best made

## Gloves and Mittens,

## Hats and Caps.

Of the above articles we certainly can offer you unapproachable Bargains. They were bought direct from the manufacturers and we can SAVE YOU MONEY in value and wear.

## Don't pay 50cts.

for a poor tea when you can get our best at 50 cents.

A fine Tea Siftings only 28 cents.

The most toothsome is the Crawford Co.'s Cheese. It is absolutely the BEST.

Have you tried that 18-cent coffee. Some sell no better at 25 cents.

Javanees at 14 cts is cheap.

Sugar is lower. We act on the drop—mark prices down.

Fish are cheap. Try our Mackerel at 10 cents each

10 pounds of White Fish 70c. 20 pounds of White Fish \$1.10.

Cream of Maze is back for the winter—5 cents a pound. The best breakfast dish.

## WILLIAMS BROS. "BEST" Minnesota Flour

## Shirts, Underwear, Sweaters.

Surely we never had better values than we can show you today, and the assortment is simply immense. Early buying gives most satisfaction

Best Equipped Tin Shop in the County.

## Best Goods at Lowest Prices

AT THE

## ANTIOCH : DEPARTMENT : STORE

## Malone Pants.

YES, a thousand times YES!

For every time a pair is sold it helps to sell many more.

We are in receipt of fall and winter stock of these justly celebrated goods

Badger State Overalls, Jumpers, Shirts and Brownie Overalls

Hunting Coats and Caps. Heavy Winter Coats

Mackintoshes, Stickers.

## A DEPARTED SPIRIT

Attends His Own Funeral and Thanks His Friends.

Of peculiar interest were the funeral services of Gerry Valentine. Mr. Valentine was one of the early settlers of this place, and was more than 80 years old. He was an ardent Spiritualist, and when he died he left directions for his funeral, which were intended to be a practical demonstration of his belief. The services were held in the Universalist church. The preacher was Samuel Wheeler, a noted Spiritualist of Philadelphia, and he chose "The Rainbow Bridge" as his subject. Then the meeting was given over into the hands of Mrs. Minnie Brown, a clairvoyant from Philadelphia. Immediately after Mrs. Brown had taken her position several raps were heard. "Our brother has a message for Cyrus F. Osgood," said the medium. "He wishes to thank Mr. Osgood and the others for their care in carrying out his wishes in regard to his funeral ceremonies." Mrs. Brown then gave the information that Mr. Valentine was not alone, but that J. O. Ransome, Mr. Parkhurst and Mr. Wyatt, former friends of the dead man, had accompanied him on his "little journey in the world." Several other shades of departed Spiritualists had come with them. They reported that they had made things homelike for Mr. Valentine, and gave messages to the friends of the latter which were intended to cheer and comfort them. The announcements were halted by the many Spiritualists in the audience with pleasure, and after a few more congratulatory raps Mr. Valentine's spirit and its companions rapped "Adieu."—Hamman (N. J.) Special New York Herald.

## Color Sergeant Wanted Boots.

Some fifty years ago Sir Harry Smith, after whose wife Lady Smith is named, was governor of the Cape Colony, and mainly responsible for quelling the Kaffir rebellions on the eastern frontier of the Cape. After one of these arduous campaigns, his troops returned to Cape Town in a terribly impoverished condition, as regarded their outfit—torn tunics, battered helmets, ragged trousers—many of them without boots. They were paraded for Sir Harry's inspection, who congratulated them on their gallant conduct, their smart and soldier-like appearance, etc. This proved too much for an old color-sergeant, very much down at heel, and an old favorite of the general. Stepping forward from the ranks, he respectfully saluted Sir Harry, and said: "Begging your pardon, Sir Harry, we don't want no gammon; we wants boots!"—Rocheester Post-Express.



## Illinois Central R.R.

LOW-RATE EXCURSIONS SOUTH AND WEST.

On October 2 and 16 the Illinois Central will sell at greatly reduced rates from all points on its line in Illinois, round-trip Homesteaders' Excursion tickets south to certain points on or reached by its lines in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Also to certain points West and Southwest in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Particulars of your Illinois Central agents.